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GILMAN'S RURAL WORLD

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEP SWINE ETC.

OLDEST AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Sixty-Eighth Year.

ST. LOUIS, MO., OCTOBER 5, 1915.

Volume LXVIII, No. 32.



THE PRIZE WINNER

WHAT OUR READERS THINK & DO

EAST VS. MIDDLE WEST—SOIL FERTILITY AND VALUES.

Editor, Rural World:—The midsummer days are rapidly passing away, and cool, pleasant autumn weather may be with us in a short time. In regions a few hundred miles north of where I live, autumn is often ushered in with a very cold rain storm, the change sometimes being very sudden, so that the hot sweltering weather terminates abruptly and cold wintry winds howl around, making it very disagreeable and not always conducive to good health; but such stormy blizzards soon pass away, when a few weeks of warm weather again is enjoyed.

Sunny Southwest Missouri is a land where beautiful autumn days are numerous each year. The corn and oat crop will be good, but wheat almost a failure.

Clover is of a rank growth, but is spotted, as the spring rains washed the seed in bunches. The second crop in my field will soon be ready to cut, has been headed out for some time, I will cut it late, so that the seed may shatter out and seed the ground.

In early life I spent nearly a quarter of a century almost within the sound of the ocean's roar, and of rainy days there was an abundance; a gentle wind from the south was almost sure to bring rain in a few hours. It was never necessary to pray for rain there, and how fruits, vegetables and grain did grow in those juicy fields! To this day, land is very much cheaper there than in all of this great western country, but men do not appear to believe that story, as immigration always takes a course of travel towards the setting sun, and men cannot be persuaded to take the back track.

The interior portions of all expansive countries are far more subject to drouth than those countries that are contiguous to large bodies of water, as the atmosphere near seas and lakes often contain a great abundance of moisture for the formation of clouds, which collect rapidly in most cases. Land of moderate fertility will often produce excellent crops of certain kinds where moisture is abundant.

Much of the land bordering our eastern seacoast still produce well after being cropped for more than two centuries, but crop rotation has been practiced there for ages, and in many localities one-fourth of the land in each farm gets a rest every fourth year; that means that idle acres are gathering nitrogen from the atmosphere each year, which is stored up for future use. This fallow land, also, during the summer season gets fertilized from the barnyard to the amount of 75 to 100 loads of manure on each 80-acre farm, each year. In addition to this, much lime is burned there and put on the land. Gypsum is also sown on clover mainly, and it helps the crop wonderfully. Some farmers applied a small amount of gypsum to their corn in the hill, but no perceptible difference could be noticed as to the result.

These remarks apply to the eastern country about the middle of the last century, as I came west much more than 50 year ago. It is a plain case that the process of soil impoverishment on our western prairies has been far more rapid than on lands adjacent to the ocean, which in a wild state were known to be of only moderate fertility.—J. M. Miller, Missouri.

NOTES FROM THE OZARKS.

Editor, Rural World:—We had a big flood here on August 19 and 20. There was a 25 to 30-foot rise in the Big Piney, Roubidoux and Gasconade rivers. The damage to crops and fences was heavy along those streams. In many instances whole crops, includ-

ing grain and haystacks were swept away. In other places along the water courses the green corn was laid flat in the mud. This will be siloed and saved wherever farmers are fortunate enough to have silos. And there are several silos scattered along these river bottoms, although not nearly enough for an occasion like this.

The farmers in the hills and smaller streams were not much damaged by this flood and there is a plenty of hay, corn fodder, potatoes and fruit, excepting apples. The fall pastures are excellent. The mast crop in the woods is the heaviest in years. The wild timber is fairly loaded with acorns. They are beginning to fall and the porkers are beginning to look up.

All live stock is doing well. Weanling calves are selling at from \$25 to \$30 a head. We have army horse buyers in here every month or so, they are paying from \$85 to \$125 for horses in good flesh. This is a splendid section for army horse buyers to come to for we have a surplus of horses and mules to sell for some time to come. And horses raised in the Ozark hills are very healthy and hardy and will stand transportation and war service better than animals produced in lower altitudes of our country.—George Kavanagh, Missouri.

TO EVADE THE HESSIAN FLY SOW WHEAT

After.	Between parallels.
Oct. 1.....	40 and 41 degrees
Oct. 5.....	39 and 40 "
Oct. 10.....	38 and 39 "
Oct. 15.....	37 and 38 "
Oct. 20.....	36 and 37 "
Oct. 25.....	35 and 36 "

NOTES FROM KENTUCKY.

Editor, Rural World:—All the dairy-men here are complaining of a milk shortage. Last season we began bran feeding in early fall and it paid us to do this, so our cows again this fall are being fed bran. One cow out of a row of 12 does not know that bran is good to eat, but she will have to learn. She is a new cow that we bought this summer and evidently has never been fed bran.

Some folks say that stock will not eat sweet clover, but nevertheless they can and do eat it with good results. The fact that the cow referred to does not like to eat bran does not mean that bran is not good; it only proves that stock have to be taught to eat anything that is new to them.

Sweet clover is all right and so is bran, and a cow can be taught to eat both.

Alfalfa, second cutting, has been stored away in good shape. We have more to cut and hope to be able to save the hay. We have a nice lot of young red clover. It was sown this spring and it looks good enough to cut now. We could have made more cuttings of our alfalfa, but that "awful" weather of rain interfered. There may, however, never again be such a year as 1915. People here have a plentiful crop of everything in spite of the excessive rains.

Well, friends, if you will scan the classified advertising columns of the Rural World you will find us again offering sweet clover, also, we are for the first time offering for sale our old home farm, (see Sept. 20th issue, page 15). This farm is a good one and will make some hustling farmer a good home.—Mrs. J. T. Mardis, Kentucky.

SOUTHWESTERN NEBRASKA.

Editor, Rural World:—It may interest some of your readers to know something of southwestern Nebraska. This is a fine farming country, the main crops being corn, wheat and alfalfa. Corn yields up to 40 and 50 bushels an acre—not as much as in some other sections perhaps, but a man can put in and take care of more acres here as the ground is not weedy and we use two-row cultivators. Wheat does well and it is a common thing for a man to raise 25 and 30 bushels an acre. This year some wheat is making over 40 and over-weighs machine



The Man in the Multitude

That the human voice may be transmitted across our continent by telephone is the marvel of this age of wonders. Yet the full significance of the achievement is not realized if it is considered strictly as a coast-to-coast connection.

The Transcontinental Line not only bridges the country from east to west, but, by having finally overcome the great barrier of distance, it has removed the last limitation of telephone communication between all the people of the nation.

This means that the voice can be sent not only from New York to San Francisco, but from *anywhere* to *anywhere*—even from *any one* to *any one*—in the United States.

Wherever you are, it is possible to reach any one of our hundred million population. You can single out from this vast throng any particular individual with whom you desire to speak.

To bring this about, the Bell System has spent years and millions, extending its lines everywhere, anticipating the ultimate triumph. It has had the foresight and the courage to unite this great country, community by community, into one telephone neighborhood.

With the Transcontinental Line in successful operation, the established Bell highways make you the near neighbor of your farthest-away fellow citizen.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service

\$298 Gold 1915 MODEL 25 GUARANTEED \$25 WATCH **\$298**

Here's the watch you always wanted, sent at our risk—you need no money, not even a deposit. Write if you prefer Ladies' or Gent's size, gold or silver or fancy dial, open face, chain polished or beautifully engraved hunting case with white enamel dial, and we send this elegant 25 year guaranteed time model, stem wind & set watch, C. O. D. to your P.O. at the Free Examination and Test your Express Office. If pleased with it and now it costs a 17 Jewel \$25 Gold Watch, pay us our Special Sale Price only \$2.98 and watch in years. Write NOW. LIGHT WATCH CO., Dept. N-8, Chicago

measure. Alfalfa is cut three times and sometimes four. We raise lots of hogs, too, and we get better than Chicago prices for them right here on our local market.

This is a splendid, healthy climate to live in, being a happy medium between that of the central states and the extreme west.—Walker Matteson, Nebraska.

FROM SOUTHWEST IOWA.

Two frosts have fallen here (Sept. 20 and 21), but no damage was done. The weather has turned warm, and many fields of corn are forging ahead of all danger from Jack Frost—lots of seed corn is safe. Feterita and kafir corn planted late the second time, also are rapidly nearing maturity. Weather was somewhat dry during August and early September, resulting in a halt in fall plowing, but recent rains have started the plows again, and wheat-sowing will begin soon. All grains of poor quality grading from No. 2 to No. 4.—M. Coverdell, Iowa.

Is the entrance to your home attractive? Things that are always noticed in the country are entrances to farmsteads. These should at least be clean, orderly, and well laid out. The lawn is more pleasing if it is kept clipped and if it contains a few shrubs and trees.

If I Send You this Suit

made to your measure, in the latest style, would you be willing to keep and wear it, show it to your friends and let them see our beautiful samples and dashing new styles.

Could you use \$5.00 a day for a little spare time? Perhaps I can offer you a steady job. If you will write me a letter or a postal card at once and say "Send me your special offer," I will send you samples and styles to pick from and my surprising liberal offer.

Address: L. E. ASHER, President
BANNER TAILORING CO. DEPT. 160, CHICAGO

MAGIC LANTERN FREE

Genuines imported show mounted German Magic Lantern with 6 slides having 50 colored pictures, many funny, two of them continuous. Handsomely imported, has metal reflector. Given for selling 12 pictures at 10 cts. each. Extra provision free of tickets, show screen and posters for prompt return of money.

RELINKE BROS. CO., 647 WEST 9th, CHICAGO, ILL., ILL.

Vanity Case FREE

Made of rich German silver, with finger-ring border. Has good mirror and powder puff compartment, places for quarters, dimes and nickels, also strong catch that will hold cards and bills, 10-inch chain. Given free to anyone for selling 20 large art and religious pictures at 10c each. We trust you with pictures until sold and give you 46 beautiful postcards as an extra gift for promptness. Send your name today.

People's Supply Co., Dept. B.W., 716 Lucas Ave., St. Louis

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Vol. 68, No. 32.

ST. LOUIS, MO., OCTOBER 5, 1915.

SEMI-MONTHLY.



Holsteins—A Breed That Ranks Very High Among Dairy Cattle, and One That is Without a Rival in the Production of Milk, Quantity Alone Considered.

Making the Most From a Few Cows

Beginners Should Start Only With a Small Herd and Develop With the Business—
Choose the Breed That Appeals and Make Each Animal Pay Her Way.

By F. H. Sweet, Virginia.

ONE of the many opportunities for beginners in farming is to keep only a few cows and sell cream, milk and butter to hotels and the private trade of their own and nearby towns. Some private dairies have animals which clear 30 cents a day per head for 300 of the 365 days in the year—a profit of \$90 each every 12 months. All milch cows do not yield similar profits, for all dairymen and all cows are not alike. In most cases, though, it is the man and not the cow who makes or loses the dollars in dairying. Many a grand cow, well bred and worth of a high place, has been ruined by having a careless owner. With better care the standard for each dairy in the country could be raised in a few years.

A dairyman aims to obtain a high quality of milk and lots of it at a minimum cost. Reliable statistics show that a cow that will not produce over 200 pounds of butter or an equivalent value in milk or cream is kept at a loss. The average good cow produces 400 pounds of butter, and still better cows produce between 800 and 900 pounds. Murne Cowan, the champion Guernsey, produced 1,373 pounds of butter in one year, and a Holstein-Friesian cow, Funderne Pride Johanna Rue, the world's champion butter cow of all breeds, owing to her enormous milk-producing capabilities, produced butter fat in one year equivalent to 1,470 pounds of butter.

Know What Each Cow is Doing.

One of the main reasons why more people do not make a greater success of dairying is because they do not know the producing value of their individual cows. In no business other than agriculture, do we find business men depending on their investment for a living, who do not know just exactly what it is paying them. The way to determine the standing of a herd is to test each member of it separately by means of weighing her milk on a pair of steel yard scales or spring balance, and testing with a Babcock centrifugal tester. The total cost of these appliances is less than \$5. If shelter and sufficient feed, with good care, are given, these two methods are absolute in their correctness. Where only one cow is kept it is often not convenient to make this investment, but for a reasonable price, or for nothing, any creamery man will test a cow. The agricultural college of any state will also do this work, generally for nothing. The milk should be weighed after each milking and credited to each cow, and occasionally tested.

A breeder just starting should buy the very best animals possible, judging them by their perform-

ance or milk-producing records and by their pedigrees. It is a law of breeding that "like begets like." A cow whose ancestors have pedigrees that show that they were heavy milk-yielders is sure to be a good milk-producer herself. A large flow of milk is peculiar to some of the breeds; a smaller quantity of milk but of richer quality is characteristic of others. Quality of milk is inherent; that is, the percentage of butter fat cannot be increased in milk by care and feeding. The flow, however, can be increased.

Choose the Breed That You Like.

The Jerseys and Guernseys are the best butter cows, but do not give as large yields as do the Holsteins, whose milk, on the other hand, does not contain as high a percentage of butter fat. The two



Guernsey—Grand Butter Breed. This One, May Rilla, Has Produced About 1,445 Pounds of Butter in a Year.

former are best suited where butter and cream only are desired, and the latter is best where large quantities are offered for sale regardless of fat content. The Ayrshire breed comes in between these two types as a happy medium. Many large dairies are using Ayrshires entirely because of this reason. These four breeds have been bred for years along the lines indicated, and it is well for a beginner to study their special adaptation to his trade and environment before stocking up.

The problem of feeding the dairy cow is a most

important one and perhaps the least understood. It is safe to say that nine-tenths of American farmers feed their cows only a little more than a maintenance ration. Sixty per cent of all a dairy cow eats goes to maintaining the heat of waste of her body; everything above this goes to producing milk. A mixture composed of six pounds of bran, six pounds of gluten feed, 10 pounds of clover hay or alfalfa, 25 pounds of silage, and a small supply of turnips, say about 15 pounds, which should be fed after milking is finished, is a good ration for the average cow.

Feeding and milking should be done twice a day at regular hours.

Keep the Cows Contented.

The nervous system of every good cow is high-strung, and any extraordinary happening interferes with milk secretion. For this reason kindness is essential. This includes a warm, well-ventilated stable, an occasional grooming and constant friendship. The disposition of each animal can well be studied. Some cows are phlegmatic and others are wild when new to their surroundings, but no cow can stand abuse and at the same time make money for her owner. They do their most satisfactory work where they receive good treatment, are well housed and have their wants carefully attended to. A dairy farmer may have just an ordinary wooden barn and plain cows, and yet get a good price for his milk. He should make his business a calling with a purpose, and that purpose should be the filling of orders for the most delicious of all human food.

Some simple precautions are essential in the production of a high quality of wholesome milk. It is important that care in handling the milk after it is drawn should be taken. "Cleanliness and cold" is the watchword that has produced so-called sanitary milk. All milking utensils must be washed with boiling water to kill any bacteria that might be in them. These details and others will be discussed in a later article.

It is a good plan to name every cow and train her to recognize her name. It will help in handling the herd.

Milk is nature's most valuable food product. In money value, it is exceeded only by corn as a product of the soil.

A good buttermaker is generally worth more than he is getting. A poor one on the contrary, is always dear at any price.



Jerseys—Most Popular Family Cow Owing to Richness of Milk and Refinement of Form.



Ayrshires—Excellent for Evenness of Milk Production and All-Around Adaptability.

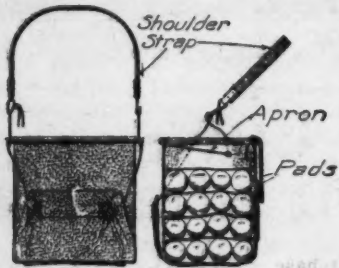
Recent Inventions of Interest to Agriculture

By C. J. Lynde.

THIS is the beginning of a series of articles that will appear in Colman's Rural World regularly throughout the fall and winter. Twelve inventions are described this time as an introduction to the series, and six different ones will be described in each issue to come. This will give Rural World readers six new ideas in farm mechanics twice a month. Some of these will be worth to the reader many times the price of this paper for the whole year.

Fruit Picker's Bag.

This bag is made of canvas and is held open at the top by a metal ring

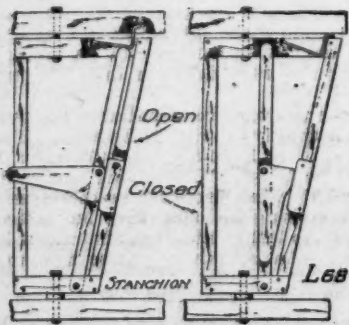


FRUIT PICKER'S BAG L67

which is padded to prevent injury to the fruit. The shoulder strap is attached to this ring by means of inverted V-shaped metal hangers. Just below the top a cloth apron, which serves to ease the descent of the fruit into the bag, extends across two-thirds of the opening and is supported at its inner edge by an elastic band. There are a number of cloth pads folded over the back of the bag, which slide on cords in the inside rear corners, and which serve to separate one layer of fruit from the next. The fruit is discharged by opening the bottom of the bag.

Self-Locking Swinging Stanchion.

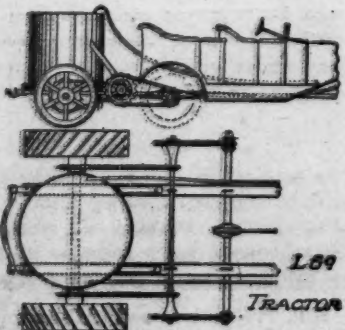
We show this stanchion in the closed and open position. When a cow enters the stanchion and puts her head down to get her food she moves the trigger lever down. This closes the stanchion and locks it. When the stanchion is open a latch lever engages a slot in the top plate and prevents the stanchion from swinging, but when it is closed the latch lever is down and it is free to swing.



It is claimed for this stanchion that it is easy to construct and cheap; also that it is self-locking and that it swings only when locked.

Tractor Attachment for Automobiles.

With this device an automobile can be turned into a tractor. The hind wheels of the car are removed and re-



placed by sprocket wheels having the same kind of hub as the wheels. These sprocket wheels drive a second pair of sprocket wheels which in turn drive the sprocket wheels attached to the drive wheels. This gearing reduces the speed and increases the pulling power.

The large drive wheels are attached to two long beams which pass under the hind axle and under or over the front axle and are attached to them by U bolts. On the drive wheels there is a large tank filled with water and connected with the cooling system by two pipes. This supplies the extra cooling water needed at the lower speed of the tractor. Also the amount of water in the tank can be varied in order to vary the weight on the drive wheels. The implements are attached to the yoke behind the drive wheels.

Heading Knife.

This knife is used for topping corn, kafir corn and the like. It is made in one piece and consists of a body and a blade. The body is cupped to fit the hand and carries two straps, one passing around the wrist and the other around the hand. The body is curved

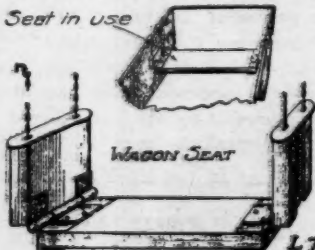


L70

down near the front to bring the blade below the hand. The sharp edge of the blade consists of two parts at an angle to one another. This, it is claimed, gives the blade an effective cutting edge.

Wagon Seat.

The end blocks of this seat are made of sheet steel bent at each side into a U. They are hinged to the seat proper, which is of wood. In each block

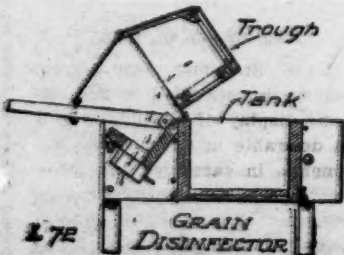


L71

there are two steel springs which act by compression and make the riding easy. A supporting chain passes through each spring and the two chains on each side are both attached to one bar beneath the springs. The seat is used on the inside of the box as shown in the small figure. When the box is full, however, the seat is turned over, straightened out, and used across the top of the box. The top beams of the blocks are wider than the blocks and serve to keep the seat from side slipping when used as a straight seat.

Grain Treating Machine.

This machine is used to treat large quantities of grain at a time with blue



L72

vitriol or formaldehyde for smutty or diseased conditions. It consists of a tank to hold the solution and a trough

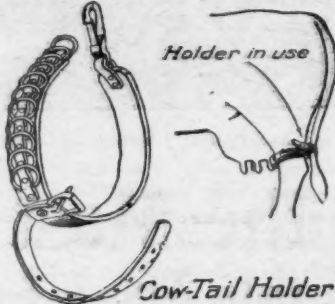
to hold the grain. The bottom and back wall of the trough are made of slats spaced that the solution drains from the grain when the trough is elevated.

In operation the trough and tank are filled with the proper solution of blue vitriol or formaldehyde and the grain is introduced. The mixture is then stirred up and the smut or the imperfect grains, which float to the top, are skimmed off. After a sufficient time the trough is elevated to allow the solution to drain back into the tank. The trough is then inverted and the grain discharged into bags.

The trough is long compared to its width and depth and this permits a large quantity of grain to be handled at one time.

Tail Holder.

This cow tail holder consists of a large strap riveted to a small strap at right angles. The large strap passes around the cow's hind leg and fastens

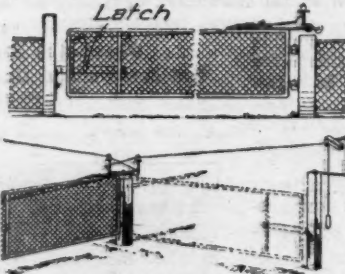


Cow-Tail Holder L73

with a snap hook. A number of rings riveted to the strap, serve to adapt it to legs of different sizes. The cow's tail is held by the small strap, which fastens with an ordinary buckle.

Gate Opener.

With this device a person can open and close the gate without leaving the rig. When the rope on one side is pulled the gate opens away from the operator; when the other rope is pulled the gate closes. We show only one rope and part of the other. There



Gate Opener L74

is an X-shaped double lever attached to the top bar of the gate near the hinge end. The first part of the pull moves this lever sideways and this motion lifts the latch; the remainder of the pull opens the gate. When the gate reaches the full open position the latch falls into a notch in the metal plate on the post, and holds it open. A pull on the other rope lifts the latch and closes the gate.

Bitless Bridle.

This bridle, as its name indicates, has no bit. It consists of two cheek plates connected by straps as shown in the figure. The reins are attached to the base of the cheek plates by



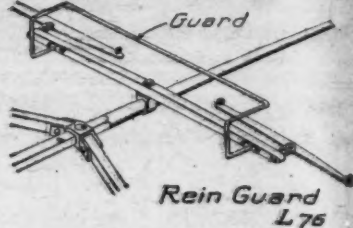
Bitless Bridle L75

means of snaps. It is claimed that a horse can be guided by the driving reins attached to this bridle in the same manner as with an ordinary bridle. The bridle can be adjusted to heads of different sizes.

Rein Guard.

The object of this rein is to prevent the reins from being entangled in the double tree or swingletree. It consists of a single light iron rod bent as

shown and attached to the rear of the double tree. Each end is bent into a U, which makes it easy to attach the guard, no matter how the swingletree is attached to the double tree. Also



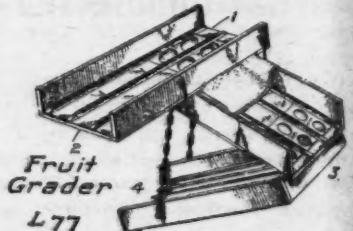
Rein Guard L76

this method of attachment gives plenty of room for the movement of the swingletree.

It is claimed that this guard is easier to make and simpler than any guard previously invented.

Fruit Grader.

This grader is intended primarily for apples, peaches and oranges. It consists of three shelves, one above the other, each slanting gently downward. The upper shelf has six holes all of the same size; the second shelf has six smaller holes of the same size; and the third has slats with still smaller space between. The machine grades the fruit into three sizes, large, medium and small. The fruit is introduced at 1; the medium and small fruit pass through the holes and the large fruit is discharged at 2. The medium and small fruit roll down the second shelf; the small fruit passes through the holes and the medium

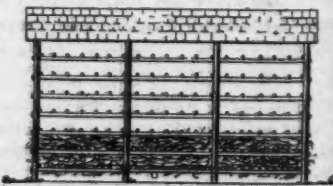


L77

fruit is discharged at 3. The small fruit rolls down the slats of the third shelf and is discharged at 4. The leaves, sticks and culls drop between the slats.

Hay Making Device.

In some parts of the country it is hard to make hay on account of the wet weather; in other parts, where peas and soy beans are cured for fodder, it is difficult to cure the stalks, leaves, and pods evenly. This device, it is stated, does away with these difficulties. It consists of two rows of posts of convenient height on the inner faces of which there are a number of horizontal slats. These slats support evenly spaced horizontal poles on which the fodder is placed. The whole device is covered with a suit-



Hay Making Device L78

able roof. Starting at the bottom, the green forage is spread on the first set of poles. Another set is then placed in position and covered with green forage. This is continued to the top. It is claimed that the air passes freely through the forage and that it is effectively cured almost regardless of the weather.

FODDER OF IMMATURE CORN.

A considerable amount of corn is not going to mature this fall, but much of this corn can be made use of as fodder. Any corn which has attained nearly its full height and in which ears are formed will make excellent fodder if it is cut before being severely frozen and put into medium-sized shocks for curing. It will also make fairly good silage. Bundle corn or ensilage from immature corn will make satisfactory rough feed for sheep or stock cattle.

In these facts lie suggestions for farmers who have stockers or who can purchase stockers at reasonable prices in the vicinity of their farms.

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

A. H. CUTTING, Editor.

Founded by Hon. Norman J. Colman
Published by Colman's Rural World Publishing Co.

1915 OCTOBER 1915						
Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
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MARKETING APPLES AND OTHER FRUITS TO BEST ADVANTAGE.

Large quantities of fruit are lost to the producer every season because it is not properly packed for transportation. Nothing grown on the farm deteriorates so rapidly in transit as fruit. Loose packing is responsible for a great deal of the loss. If so packed that apples can move about in the barrels or crates they will be so injured in looks by bruising that they will have to be sold at a low figure. This source of loss can be prevented by wrapping the fruit, if very choice and packed in boxes, or by packing it so firmly that they cannot shift about in transit.

Careless handling before packing is another source of injury to fruit. The least abrasion or cut gives mold a foothold, and decay will be the result, even under the most favorable transportation conditions. Therefore, the first step towards having fruit reach its destination in fine condition is to use the most zealous care in orchard and packing house.

All fruit should be well cooled before it is delivered at the shipping station. Such fruit seems immune against most of the ills that fruit is heir to, when not given the best of care in preparing it for shipment. The air in a car of fruit properly cooled before shipment will be found dry and pure when it reaches its destination, while that in a car whose contents were not cooled will be full of hot and unhealthy moisture. Another argument in favor of pre-cooling is that the grower can allow his fruit to develop a better color and finer flavor by leaving it on the tree up to the last minute. Fruit packed while unripe has an insipid flavor when put on the market, and is lacking in that attractive appearance which goes far to making all fruits good sellers.

SELL YOUR APPLES TO YOUR NEIGHBORS.

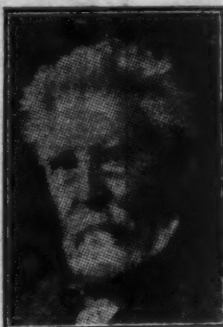
In many parts of this country the small home orchard has disappeared, or never existed, and farmer neighbors must buy fruit for the family of the professional fruit grower. Those who have home orchards should use the telephone or post cards to tell the neighbors where good fruit may be obtained.

Even in localities where considerable fruit is grown in a commercial way a great deal of it may be sold to farmers and town folk who will come to the orchards and haul it away. This orchard trade is the most profitable of all. The grower needs no package, has no grading and very little sorting to do, no packing, hauling, storage, or freight expenses to meet.

This latter sort of trade can well afford to pay as much for orchard run, soft rots out, as the buyer can for the

Colman's Rural World was established in 1910 by Norman J. Colman, who later became the first United States Secretary of Agriculture. As a champion of advanced agriculture this journal has attracted nation-wide support, and is today held in highest regard by thousands of intelligent and discriminating readers.

Colman's Rural World strives to bring the greatest good to the greatest number at all times. Each issue is replete with helpfulness and good cheer. It is read for profit and pleasure, and yields a satisfactory return to each individual subscriber. Our advertisers are rewarded with excellent results.



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first two grades. The packer must maintain grading machinery, tables, packages, the expenses of picking, packing, hauling, freight, storage, and handling. He cannot afford to pay much for orchards where he can only pack from one to a few cars. Growers of fruit, in a small or a big way, should get the habit of selling as much as possible to their neighbors.

NEIGHBORLINESS IS MORE THAN MERE ACQUAINTANCE.

The people of country places, much more than city folks, are dependent upon one another. The city man may, and very often does, find his business and social associates in a part of the city remote from his place of residence; but the man who lives in the rural locality is almost wholly dependent in both business and social matters upon those who might properly be called his neighbors. It would seem, therefore, that such people ought to be on the best of terms. As a matter of fact, they are not always. They know each other too well. In a small community everybody knows everybody else, and a large topic of conversation is the faults and failings of the absent neighbors.

In reality they do not know each other as well as they think they do;

their acquaintance is superficial because it is the result of association and not friendliness. Some people make themselves and others miserable because they insist on putting the worst possible interpretation upon the words and acts of their neighbors, when as a matter of fact the chief fault lies in themselves. Folks can't be hateful and happy too. People should try to interpret the conduct of those about them sympathetically, and when possible attribute good motives to them.

People in rural communities would find life much more enjoyable if they cultivated a spirit of friendly helpfulness. There are such communities, and it is a pleasure to live in them.

BUSINESS METHODS PROMOTE THRIFT ON THE FARM.

One of the most important conferences at the Congress of Education in San Francisco recently was that dealing with thrift. Attention was called to the need of the American developing individual and community saving of waste material and waste time. If every citizen of America could observe the principle that his expenses each week, each month and each year, should be somewhat less than his income, presuming that he has an income adequate to meet the needs of

40 Years Ago 20 Years Ago

In Colman's Rural World

(Issue of Oct. 2, 1875.)

Ticonderoga, N. Y., farmers have converted their church into a cheese factory, and their race course into a cow pasture.

The sheep raisers of New Mexico employ goats as leaders to their herds of sheep, because they understand a person's voice so well, and will come whenever they are called. The goats have to be trained and the sheep will follow them.

(Issue of Oct. 9, 1875.)

The co-operative stores are becoming more and more popular with the Patrons of Husbandry.

We produce 1,000,000 pounds of butter and 200,000,000 pounds of cheese annually in this country, and yet the business is believed to be in its infancy.

(Issue of Oct. 3, 1895.)

Probably the first apple carnival ever held in Iowa or any of the western states attracted an immense crowd to Glenwood on September 27. The city was profusely decorated with fruits and grasses, and apples of every variety and color were made into every conceivable form, from a goddess of liberty to a huge map of Mills county.

(Issue of Oct. 10, 1895.)

At the St. Louis Fair a great advance is noticeable in the immense display of all that is new and desirable in agricultural implements, in carriages and other vehicles, and in exhibits having particular reference to general commerce, domestic economy and the departments devoted more particularly to ladies' interests.

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his particular social relations and provide some savings fund, there would be a very decided advance in the economic situation throughout this country.

If the farmer everywhere could be persuaded to form a budget or estimate of yearly expenses for his farm and for his household and if he would adopt some simple but reliable system of accounting for farm and family expenses, it would assist greatly in arriving at the proper basis of saving and accumulating. In addition to the general practice of making budgets and following an accounting system, each farmer would profit greatly if he would adhere to a resolution not to purchase any machinery which was not absolutely needed so long as the older machinery could be repaired and used economically. It was the opinion of this congress, and there were able authorities in attendance, that practice of this sort would change the entire financial situation with many who are now paying prohibitory interest rates. A study and practice of these suggestions is recommended in the firm belief that the practice of such principles would be of inestimable value to all agricultural interests in this great nation.

THE PASSING OF THE PASSENGER PIGEON.

No rewards are now offered for nests of the passenger pigeon. And at no time did the United States Department of Agriculture offer a reward of \$10,000 to the person finding a nest containing two eggs of this species. Reports still current in the newspapers that a \$10,000 reward is being offered are not based upon facts. In 1910 about \$1,000 in rewards were offered by Clark University for the first undisturbed nests of the passenger pigeon to be found in the United States. This was a great stimulus to action, but the hunt for this pigeon was fruitless. The offer of rewards was renewed for several years until it was fully established that the pigeon was extinct. No credence should be given to present day newspaper reports of rewards from any source.

The mourning dove has often been mistaken for the passenger pigeon, which in a general way it resembles. However, this bird is quite distinct from the passenger pigeon; it is shorter and has different color markings. Unfortunately, indeed, it is that the passenger pigeon which formerly roamed the country in flocks of millions is extinct!

Dry bran in reach of baby chicks is said to be a great regulator of the digestive system. Perhaps one reason of its success is that it prevents them from eating too much of other things, since gorging in chicks as well as in people is a most injurious proceeding.

Subsoiling With Dynamite

Pointers From Experience in Its Use Compared With the Plow.

SUBSOILING is done to conserve moisture by creating a greater water storage capacity in the subsoil. The blasting of the subsoil is done for the same purpose as using a plow to subsoil. Blasting gives better results than that obtained by the subsoil plow. By the use of the plow we merely break up the top of the subsoil without materially changing the condition of the subsoil lower down. The fact is, the subsoil plow does not get down far enough.

By creating a greater capacity for the storage of moisture we gain also the use of the plant foods of the subsoil. At the four-foot level large quantities of plant foods as, lime, potash, phosphorus and nitrogen are found. These are practically of no use to the plant unless they are liberated by moisture. The moisture being able to go down further by subsoiling liberates these foods and by capillary action of the moisture are brought up where they will be used.

Some Advantages.

There is another advantage gained by blasting the subsoil. The deep-rooted plants have an easy time making root growth. They do not have to worry along and use all their strength trying to get their roots into the hardpan. In blasted subsoil the plant, in fact, many of the so-called shot-rooted plants, make a deeper growth. While making that growth they are always assured of moisture. Easy penetration of moisture and of the plant's root system is what makes a successful crop.

After a soil had been blasted it is advisable, but not compulsory, to plant a deep rooting crop; clover, vetch or alfalfa are very good. These should be plowed under after they have made considerable growth. In plowing these under we obtain almost a permanent good from blasting. With their roots having been able to go down deeper than usual and their ability to grow more roots, we can readily see what happens underneath the topsoil. These roots cut off above by the plow are left to decay, and through the resulting channels moisture will have a free movement.

In order to obtain the best results from subsoiling the subsoil should not be wet. This can be best ascertained by digging down to the subsoil, and if it crumbles in the hand when being squeezed it is right for blasting; if, however, it is pasty or putty-like it is not ready. The object of blasting is to render apart the particles of subsoil and not to compact them. The writer has subsoiled many acres with dynamite and the way he goes about it may be explained as follows:

How to Do the Blasting.

Make holes with a punch bar or earth auger three feet deep and 15 feet apart. These holes should be large enough to admit the dynamite charge. Take a stick of 20 per cent dynamite and make a hole at each end on the side of the dynamite. Now take a cup and insert a piece of fuse three feet long and crimp with a cap crimper. When two caps have been thus prepared, insert one into each hole in the dynamite and tie with cord. The next process is to cut the dynamite in two. This is done with a sharp pocket knife. We now have two charges to load two holes.

To do this procure a broom or hoe handle for tamping, using it to shove the charge to the bottom of the hole. A little moist earth should be put into the hole and gently tamped with the wooden tamper. This hole should

then be completely filled and the tamping continual until it is. There will be a few inches of fuse sticking out of where the hole was. To light it a match is all that is required. It is best to wait until an entire row can be lighted, as this saves time and gives the subsoil a continual shocking through the entire row.

This is all there is to it. The cost is very low in comparison to the benefits received. It is well to state, however, that children should not be allowed to handle the dynamite. As far as being dangerous to handle if properly handled, it is no more so than crossing a crowded street in the city or handling gasoline. The use of dy-

namite in agriculture and its effects can only be realized by actual usage.—Fred A. Kuhn, New York State.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES.

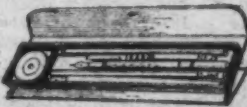
Flowers are fast becoming an important part of county fair exhibits. More entry classes should be created for the different varieties, and efforts should be made to stage exhibits to better advantage.

Fine specimens of dahlias and gladioli in all colors were abundant this year. These two plants deserve to be planted in greater variety than they usually are. They furnish an excellent fall flower for all sorts of purposes.

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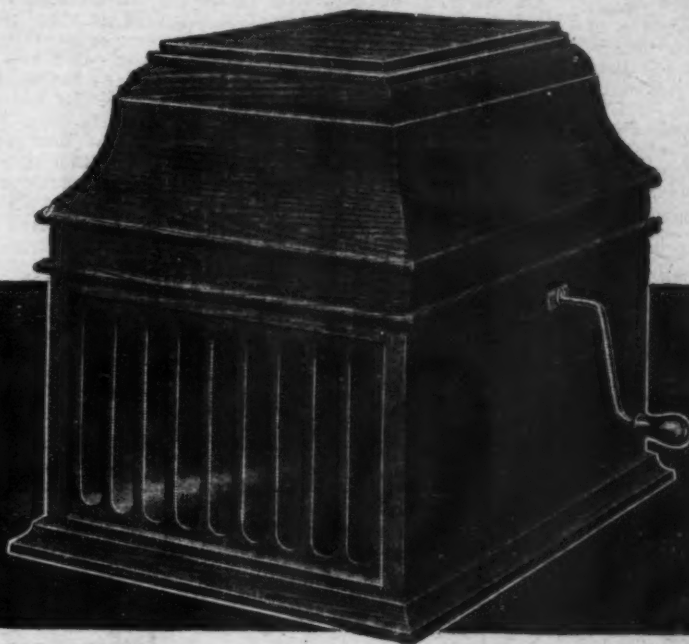
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HORSE BREEDING AND RAISING

HORSES AND MULES TO BE HIGH AFTER THE WAR.

Editor, Rural World:—Horses will be high after the close of the European war, notwithstanding the remarks of Prof. E. A. Trowbridge in the last issue of the Rural World. From the time of the landing of the early settlers at Plymouth Rock, the United States got along without "the farm horse of Europe," until after the civil war in America. Our first importations were from England, where they had nothing but pacers; consequently, our first horses, were pacers.

From Utrecht, in Germany, the inhabitants of New Amsterdam brought in a larger horse that did not pace. One of these crossed on one of the pacing mares of the country at West Springfield, Mass., produced Justin Morgan, that sired the greatest family of roadsters the world has ever seen. One of his sons, Sherman Morgan, sired Hill's horse, Black Hawk, 5, out of a mare that both trotted and paced. From an untraced mare, Black Hawk sired Ethan Allen. Ethan Allen sired two colts, one a bay, the other a chestnut. The bay horse bred to a daughter of his chestnut brother, produced Charles Reade, 2:24½, brought by Lieut. Lafon from Kansas City, Mo., to Columbia, Mo. Charles Reade and his progeny, have been worth more in dollars and cents, than all the draft blood, that has ever been forced into the county.

I know of no two trotting families, so little to be desired as farm work horses, as Woodward's Ethan Allen and his brother, Daniel Lambert. There were few, if any trotting race horses among them. The day Comu, 2:19½ trotted at Springfield, Mass., I saw the family of his owner in a neighboring city watching the telegraph returns, as feverishly as if there was a death bed at the other end, to be heard from.

Gen. W. T. Withers used Woodward's Ethan Allen to try to force Dr. F. M. Wetherbee, to let him have Bayard 53 to place in the stud at Fair

Lawn, as a brood mare sire. I never saw a farm team hitched that would turn over as much Bates county, Missouri, soil and do it as well, as Bridget and Baida, daughters of Bayard. Withers secured Ethan Allen, sire of Charles Reade, 2:24½, when he realized that it would be impossible to secure Bayard.

It is true that the draft on our horse supply will be comparatively small and would not of itself make horses high. It is just as true that the free trade policy of the present administration has for the present, halted the development of the sugar industry in Louisiana and other southern states, an experiment not likely to occur again under 20 years. Cotton production may not reach the magnitude it had reached previous to August 1, 1914, yet it will be a healthy youngster, and the changes to a more diversified farming will not only call for more horses and mules but that country will be in better shape to buy than ever before, at least since the civil war.

On August 1, 1914, Russia and America together owned 48 per cent of all the horses in the world. The horses of the United will undoubtedly be depleted less than in any other country. Russia can stand a greater loss in horse flesh than all the other warring nations. In Germany and Austria, even high priced stallions, imported for breeding purposes, have been commandeered into army use.

There will undoubtedly be a good demand, at higher prices than we are used to, for mules throughout the southern part of our own country.

Some of the heavy European horses may go back for work in shafts for which they are admirably constituted. If they go back it will be at prices much reduced.

I shall be very much surprised if select trotting and saddle-bred mares do not command a remarkable premium above ordinary market demands. Even the draft and best grade draft mares may bring more than tramway prices on the other side.—L. E. Clement, Pierce City, Mo.

RAISING DRAFT HORSES ON THE FARM.

"There is nothing more profitable to the average farmer than the raising of a few good draft horses, provided he has a plenty of pasture and access to a good stallion," says Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary of the state live stock registry board in the Kansas Agricultural College.

If a good stallion is not standing for service in a community, the man who has at least five or six good farm mares can afford to own his own stallion and use him as a work horse. A coming two-year-old stallion can be bought for approximately \$100 and, taken in hand at this age, he makes an excellent work horse.

The raising of draft horses is different from that of any other live stock on the farm. Important factors are good food and attention. Good breeding gives the possibilities but good feeding is necessary to bring this out to its fullest extent.

It is better for the man of limited means to raise horses only as a by-product because the exclusive raising of draft horses for market requires considerable capital. The returns at first are slow, for draft horses must be six years old before they are ready for market. The man who has other cash crops to meet his expenses can afford to wait for the returns from his young draft horses.

A few good brood mares on the ordinary farm if bred to a good stallion should produce several good colts every year besides doing the ordinary farm work. To secure the best results the brood mare that does the farm work must be given the best of care and attention.

NEW WORLD'S RECORDS.

Directum I., champion pacing stallion, established a new world's record of 1:56½ for a mile paced without a windshield, at Syracuse, N. Y., on September 15. In so doing, he lowered his own record of 1:58. He was driven by Thomas Murphy.

Another world's record was lowered, when Captain David Shaw of Cleve-

land drove Peter Mac in 2:06½, a new amateur mark for a mile track.

In addition to the breaking of the two world's records, the world's champion four-year-old trotter, Peter Volo, 2:02, also driven by Thomas Murphy, equaled his own record, negotiating the distance in 2:02 flat.

STILL TIME TO SELECT SEED CORN.

It is reasonable to assume that a variety of corn which makes the best yield in a county is adapted to that locality. This is especially true if the same variety produces best for several years. Well-preserved seed of such varieties is greatly needed and is in demand in practically all corn-growing counties.

It is also fair to assume that seed from a high-yielding acre, if well cared for during the winter, will under similar conditions give equally good yields on many other acres in the neighborhood, and that with better care even greater yields may be obtained.

All good seed ears should be gathered as soon as ripe and before any freezing has occurred. Go through the corn with a picking bag on the shoulder and gather the ears from the best stalks. By walking between two corn rows the good high-yielding plants in the two rows can be readily found.

The kind of plant from which seed should be taken is one that produces much better without any apparent reason than plants surrounding it. Plants with an unusual amount of space or an unusually fertile location may produce better than surrounding plants without possessing any greater inherent producing power and, therefore, would be of no special value as plants from which to select seed.—F. H. Sweet, Virginia.

The world's greatest saddle horse, Rex McDonald, was foaled in Missouri.

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Used as a microscope it is found of infinite value in discovering microbes and germs in plants and seeds, etc. The Excelsior Multi-focal Telescope is mechanically correct—brass-bound, brass safety cap to exclude dust. Powerful lenses, scientifically grounded and adjusted. Handy to carry—will go in pocket when closed, but when opened is over 3½ feet long. Circumference, 5¼ inches. Here-tofore telescopes of this size, with solar eyepieces and multi-focal lenses, have sold for \$8 to \$10, or even more. We do not claim our telescope is as nice and expensive in every particular of construction as a \$10 telescope should be; that would be unreasonable; but it is a positive wonder for the price. Each telescope is provided with 2 interchangeable objective lenses—one for ordinary range and hazy atmosphere, the other for extra long range in clear atmosphere, increasing the power and utility of Telescope about 50 per cent.

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Rutland, Vt., Feb. 14, 1910.—Telescope arrived O. K. I have seen the spots on the sun for the first time in my life.—Dan C. Safford.



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You will have lots of fun playing together and needn't be afraid of hurting dollie or her two baby dolls because they won't break, soil their hair or lose their pretty eyes.

You can sit these dolls down, bend their arms and legs and dress them up in all kinds of clothes and play all day long without hurting them.

If you are a little girl or boy ask your mother or father to send for these dollies, or if you have some little girl or boy friend who has a birthday soon these 3 dollies will more than please them.

Most toys—especially dolls, are imported from Europe. There will be a great scarcity this year on account of the war.



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Has
Enough
Dolls



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Important Notice!

The demand for these three dolls is tremendous. Don't delay sending for a set of these Dolls another minute. Most dollies are made in Europe and there is going to be a great scarcity this year. Order as many doll sets as you have little friends. They make the best kind of Xmas presents. We refund your money if you don't find our dolls are better than we represent. Hurry! Act quickly! Make all your little friends happy!

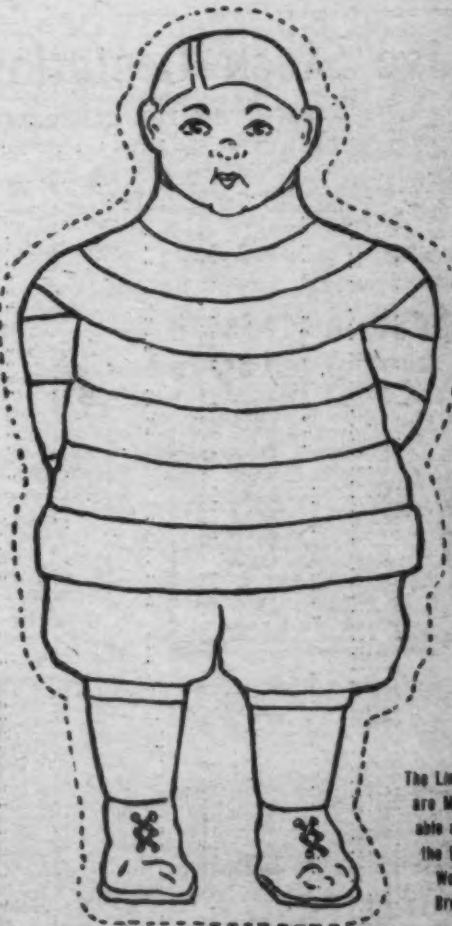
These three beautiful dollies will make any little girl or boy happy. They won't break and we believe they are the most popular plaything you can give your children or little friends. They make fine birthday gifts.

Actual size of Big Dollie, 27 inches tall, (2¼ feet). It is so large that baby's own clothes fit it.

Every little girl wants a big doll. Think of the joy and happiness these three dollies will bring into your own home when the little ones see them.

All three dollies on one large sheet of heavy cloth, ready to sew up on machine and stuff. So simple anyone can do it in ten minutes' time.

Thousands of little ones all over the country have been made happy with these three dollies. After your little girl gets her dolls all your neighbors' children will want dolls just like hers.



The Dolls
are
Movable
and
the
Doll
Won't
Break

The price of dolls and toys will be much higher this year on account of the war, because most dolls are imported. Our offer will remain the same as last year, unless we are forced to raise it.

SIGN THIS COUPON

CATTLE FOR BEEF AND FOR MILK

HOLSTEINS IN HOLLAND—REGISTRATION AND JUDGING.

Promoting the dairy cow and all interests depending upon her through co-operative and united efforts, has been and is still the device of the Friesian farmer. This short description will not attempt to give a full idea of all that has been obtained in that way, relative to the building up of the Friesian cattle heard. I will have to abbreviate.

The first step towards improvement of the cattle has surely been the selecting of excellent cows and bulls for the herds and of no less importance the competitions and shows in the different sections. Afterwards some progressive farmers purchased co-operatively a well-bred bull; they formed an association, which we now know as cattle breeding associations. Suitable cows for breeding purposes were kept, the milk production was controlled at fixed times and when the method of fat testing became more popular, the milk was also tested every 14 days. This all happened under the supervision and protectorship of the Friesian Herd Book, established in the capital of the province of Friesland viz., the city of Leeuwarden.

There are three herd books in the Netherlands of which we only mention here the principal one, viz., the Friesian, being of exclusive use for the U. S. A. The Friesian Herd Book regulates the whole, as the registry, the distribution, the qualifying of the animals, the controlling of the milk

lists and fat tests, bookkeeping, calf birth controlling, the making of drawings of the calves, and the marking of the horns. The registry mark and numbers are burnt in the horn of the cow. Dehorning of cows never takes place in the native country. Dehorning would make the cow lose a good deal of her value.

The Herd Book is divided into three parts as to the grade of purity when animals are accepted for registration. An expert visits the farm and describes the chief points of the animal and takes several measurements of its body.

Moreover each cow is judged with a point system, (score card) containing about a dozen different points, with a maximum of 100 points, of which first-class animals have to get over 80 points. Not only is special attention paid to the milk indications, such as milk veins, udder, teats, etc., but also to the size and general build of the body for a breeding purpose. Everything has to be controlled and done by absolute reliable and neutral experts, paid by the Friesian Herd Book.

I shall not expatiate further on this subject at this time. Any person interested in some subdivision of this brief article or of the ones that preceded it will be gladly answered by the writer.—Dr. L. S. Dijkstra, Raines, Tenn.

NEVER SACRIFICE A GOOD OLD HERD BULL.

Many inexperienced breeders make the mistake of going it blindly from year to year in their use of herd bulls. They keep eternally changing, using one a couple of years and then superseding him with a calf. On the other hand, the constructive breeders rely mainly on tested sires, mostly with quite a bit of age. Indeed, such breeders have been known to buy entire herds, which they did not want, merely to acquire the old bulls at their heads. A Shorthorn bull that has proved satisfactory as a getter should

Only \$2 DOWN and One Year To Pay

For any Size—Direct from Factory

You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you pay. You won't feel the cost at all.

\$24 BUYS THE NEW BUTTERFLY

No. 3 Junior—a light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable, lifetime guaranteed separator. Skims 56 quarts per hour. We also make four other sizes up to our big 600 lb. capacity machine shown here—all sold at similar low prices and on our liberal terms of only \$2 down and a year to pay.

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL GUARANTEED A LIFETIME

You can have 30 days FREE trial and see for yourself how easily one of these splendid machines will earn its own cost and more before you pay. Try it along side of any separator you wish. Keep it if pleased. If not you can return it at our expense and we will refund your \$2 deposit and pay the freight charges both ways. You won't be out one penny. You take no risk. Postal brings Free Catalog Folder and direct from factory offer. Buy from the manufacturers and save half. Write TODAY.

Albaugh-Dover Co., 2281 Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

be kept in service until death or impotence ends his usefulness. When fully matured, bulls often get hard to do with, and too often for this reason alone are bundled into the cars and shipped to the shambles. A big loss is sustained each year by such unnecessary and uncalled for sacrifices. The wise breeder goes mighty slow with the use of any untried calf, until he knows what the youngster can do.

New bulls must be introduced into every herd, but there is never any occasion to make the change suddenly, dropping one outright and using another to all the breeding females. A very little ingenuity will enable the breeder to discover what the chosen one is going to do. It doesn't make much difference in what herd a bull succeeds. Every good getter should be allowed to live out his allotted span of life begetting calves after his kind. The wise breeder has always in use a bull on which he can rely for the transmission of true Shorthorn character, conformation, weight, substance and flesh. He never goes it blind in his choice of bulls.—American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

MILKING SHORTHORN BREEDERS ORGANIZED.

A movement of national importance was launched at the Minnesota State Fair when the American Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association was organized. The advocates of the dual-purpose cow have been increasing very rapidly in recent years and they have felt the need of an association for registering these animals, that would guarantee them to be milking Shorthorns.

The meeting was called to order by T. A. Hoverstad and D. E. Willard acted as temporary secretary. The principal address was made by Mr. J. J. Hill, the empire builder, who for years has championed the cause of more and better live stock in the Northwest. Mr. Hill told of the records being made by his noted herd of imported milking Shorthorns, and urged the necessity of an association for recording and advancing the interests of the breed. Prof. Thomas Shaw, who has advocated the dual-purpose cow for 25 years and through whose efforts the meeting was called, spoke on the purpose of the association.

The association will register nothing but milking Shorthorn cattle, and the very fact that they are recorded in the American Milking Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be a guarantee that they are milking Shorthorns. An animal to be recorded must measure up to the requirements in milk production and beef conformation. Provision is made for breeding up grade animals and recording those that have a sufficient number of crosses of pure blood. The secretary of the association is E. A. Willson, 313 N. P. Ry. Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Many farmers are now busy cutting corn silage. Be sure to use low-bodied wagons and save labor.

Let Us Show You How to Get Your Next Suit FREE



Made to Your Measure

Do you want this well suit? Want it for nothing? Without a penny a cost \$30 to \$40 would not buy a better one. Simply wear it, tell your friends where you got it and

Make \$10 to \$15 a Day

taking their orders. It's dead easy. You never saw a nobbler suit or a more stunning pattern, cut to strictly fango style (3 months ahead of the times). Your choice of 40 patterns and a dozen styles to choose from. Drop us a postal card for heavy pattern book, inside information about styles, self-measuring blanks, etc.—**DON'T WAIT.** Everything FREE.

Suit Delivered FREE

Get ahead of other fellows—Write this minute. Postal will do it.

American Woolen Mills Co., Dept. 1068, CHICAGO

AUTOMOBILE FREE



CAN YOU SOLVE THIS PUZZLE?

LOW SIN Can you rearrange the letters in these two words in the squares so as to make one word—the name of a great PRESIDENT? If so, send the NAME and a 2c stamp and I will enter you in this novel AUTO CONTEST with 2,000 votes and send you a \$25 CASH coupon and a SUPERB 100% PACK of playing cards. The auto goes to the winner freight paid, all ready to jump in and start. Do you want it? Reply quick.

THE AUTO-MAN, 223 New Ideas Building, Phila., Pa.

23 RUBY \$35 GOLD WATCH

Here is the watch you have always wanted. Send your order at our risk and expense. Send no money, not even a deposit. We will give you a beautiful timepiece, a ladies or gents watch, sent C. O. D. to your P. O. or for free examination and test to your Express office. We'll send this beautiful engraved 1911 timepiece. **25-YEAR GUARANTEED AMERICAN MADE WATCH.** If you are satisfied with it and are sure it equals a \$35 watch, pay us only \$2.50 and come to the test. We give you **DREXEL JEWELRY CO., Dept. 10, Chicago**

REAL PLUSH TEDDY BEAR FREE

Genuine real golden plush Teddy Bear, with head, arms and legs that move around, and funny face with roguish eyes. One of the nicest Teddy Bears ever given away. Given for selling only 12 packages Blaine at 10 cts. each. Write for Blaine. **BLUNE MFG. CO., 544 Mill St., Concord Junction, Mass.**

HOLSTEINS

10 heifers and 3 bulls practically pure Holstein, but not registered, 4 to 6 weeks old, all beautifully marked and bred up for milk and butter production. Will sell one or all at \$20 each, and crate them for shipment anywhere.

EDGEWOOD FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

POLAND CHINAS

Big-Type Spring Boars & Glits yearling Boars, fall Pigs and Angus Cattle. J. P. Vissering, Box 3, Aiton, Ill.

MOLASSES

Best Feed For Pigs and Calves

St. Louis Molasses Co., Dept. C2, 400 S. Broadway, St. Louis

FREE

To every Boy and Girl. We give a fine camera and complete outfit plates, chemicals etc., with full instructions. Just send your name and address, we send you 20 large art and religious pictures to sell at 10c each. When sold send \$2.00 and the camera and outfit is yours. We give 25 beautiful postcards extra for promptness; also a surprise for promptness. Write for promptness. **Excelsior Supply Co., Dept. 27, 746 Lucas Ave., St. Louis Mo.**

Live Stock Gestation Table

—KEEP THIS FOR REFERENCE—

The average period of gestation with horses is 337 days; cattle, 282 days; swine 113 days; sheep, 148 days.

Date of Service	Mare	Cow	Sow	Ewe
January	1.... December	2 October	8 April	22 May
"	7.... " "	7 " "	12 " "	27 June
"	11.... " "	12 " "	18 " "	2 " "
"	15.... " "	17 " "	22 " "	7 " "
"	19.... " "	21 " "	26 " "	12 " "
"	23.... " "	25 " "	30 " "	17 " "
"	27.... " "	29 " "	4 " "	22 " "
February	1.... January	7 November	7 " "	27 July
"	5.... " "	11 " "	13 " "	1 " "
"	9.... " "	15 " "	17 " "	6 " "
"	13.... " "	19 " "	21 " "	11 " "
"	17.... " "	23 " "	25 " "	16 " "
"	21.... " "	27 " "	29 " "	21 " "
"	25.... " "	31 " "	3 " "	26 " "
March	1.... February	5 December	5 " "	27 August
"	5.... " "	9 " "	9 " "	1 " "
"	9.... " "	13 " "	13 " "	6 " "
"	13.... " "	17 " "	17 " "	11 " "
"	17.... " "	21 " "	21 " "	16 " "
"	21.... " "	25 " "	25 " "	21 " "
"	25.... " "	29 " "	29 " "	26 " "
April	1.... March	3 January	3 " "	27 September
"	5.... " "	7 " "	7 " "	1 " "
"	9.... " "	11 " "	11 " "	6 " "
"	13.... " "	15 " "	15 " "	11 " "
"	17.... " "	19 " "	19 " "	16 " "
"	21.... " "	23 " "	23 " "	21 " "
"	25.... " "	27 " "	27 " "	26 " "
May	1.... April	1 February	1 " "	27 October
"	5.... " "	5 " "	5 " "	1 " "
"	9.... " "	9 " "	9 " "	6 " "
"	13.... " "	13 " "	13 " "	11 " "
"	17.... " "	17 " "	17 " "	16 " "
"	21.... " "	21 " "	21 " "	21 " "
"	25.... " "	25 " "	25 " "	26 " "
June	1.... May	3 March	3 " "	27 November
"	5.... " "	7 " "	7 " "	1 " "
"	9.... " "	11 " "	11 " "	6 " "
"	13.... " "	15 " "	15 " "	11 " "
"	17.... " "	19 " "	19 " "	16 " "
"	21.... " "	23 " "	23 " "	21 " "
"	25.... " "	27 " "	27 " "	26 " "
July	1.... June	1 April	1 " "	27 December
"	5.... " "	5 " "	5 " "	1 " "
"	9.... " "	9 " "	9 " "	6 " "
"	13.... " "	13 " "	13 " "	11 " "
"	17.... " "	17 " "	17 " "	16 " "
"	21.... " "	21 " "	21 " "	21 " "
"	25.... " "	25 " "	25 " "	26 " "
August	1.... July	3 May	3 " "	27 January
"	5.... " "	7 " "	7 " "	1 " "
"	9.... " "	11 " "	11 " "	6 " "
"	13.... " "	15 " "	15 " "	11 " "
"	17.... " "	19 " "	19 " "	16 " "
"	21.... " "	23 " "	23 " "	21 " "
"	25.... " "	27 " "	27 " "	26 " "
September	1.... August	5 June	5 " "	27 February
"	5.... " "	9 " "	9 " "	1 " "
"	9.... " "	13 " "	13 " "	6 " "
"	13.... " "	17 " "	17 " "	11 " "
"	17.... " "	21 " "	21 " "	16 " "
"	21.... " "	25 " "	25 " "	21 " "
"	25.... " "	29 " "	29 " "	26 " "
October	1.... September	7 July	7 " "	27 March
"	5.... " "	11 " "	11 " "	1 " "
"	9.... " "	15 " "	15 " "	6 " "
"	13.... " "	19 " "	19 " "	11 " "
"	17.... " "	23 " "	23 " "	16 " "
"	21.... " "	27 " "	27 " "	21 " "
"	25.... " "	31 " "	31 " "	26 " "
November	1.... October	3 August	3 " "	27 April
"	5.... " "	7 " "	7 " "	1 " "
"	9.... " "	11 " "	11 " "	6 " "
"	13.... " "	15 " "	15 " "	11 " "
"	17.... " "	19 " "	19 " "	16 " "
"	21.... " "	23 " "	23 " "	21 " "
"	25.... " "	27 " "	27 " "	26 " "
December	1.... November	5 September	5 " "	27 May
"	5.... " "	9 " "	9 " "	1 " "
"	9.... " "	13 " "	13 " "	6 " "
"	13.... " "	17 " "	17 " "	11 " "
"	17.... " "	21 " "	21 " "	16 " "
"	21.... " "	25 " "	25 " "	21 " "
"	25.... " "	29 " "	29 " "	26 " "

THE HOME CIRCLE

AND THE KITCHEN

"LIGHTS OUT."

(Written in memory of Mrs. Helen Whitney Clark, Mrs. Marion Bucknell and Mrs. Augusta Clement, former writers for the Home Circle, on the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Twinklers' Club, August 1st, 1914.)

God saw their light and drew it up
To help to fill the jeweled cup
Of love from which, in drops divine,
He pours a sacramental wine
For lips that thirst with zeal to press
The chalice of His Righteousness.

God saw their light—and all was well.
On us the veil of darkness fell
But did not fill our souls with fear,
Because we felt His angels near
And knew their hands would safely bear
The treasure He intrusted there.

God saw their light—though faint and dim
Its essence is a part of Him.
Each thread—the ray of human love
Is with His glory interwove
And even from the burial urn
To Him its radiance must return.

Oh, Twinklers, ye whose light is out,
On earth our spirits do not doubt
But that across death's silent zone
A wireless greeting may be thrown,
And from true, loving hearts today
We wish you light and joy for aye.

ADELA STEVENS CODY.

Missouri.

HUNTING THE HOME CIRCLE.

To the Editor:—Have I deserted the Home Circle? Not I. But the members of that erstwhile chatty corner have rambled off all over the Rural World and I am like Little Bo-peep. "I don't know where to find them!" There's Mr. Lyon holding forth from the second page and Mrs. Menaugh leaning sorrowfully over the back gate while others of the old-timers are scattered around among the pigpen, the poultry yard, the silos and the dairy barn. The fear of being required to "write something useful and uplifting," has kept me from peeking into the old corner where we used to chatter about everything under the sun without giving a single thought about usefulness or upliftingness. Nature formed me in one of her "impressionable" moods and I was allowed to grow up without any effort being made to reconstruct me. The result is that I couldn't give any one a correct recipe for anything to save my life! Like the colored "mammy" who took a pinch of one thing, a dash of another, a bit of that and a little of this and produced a cake, I can do things but can not tell others how I do them. And it "peevs" me when people seem to expect that the utilitarian side of a thing is the only one that remains of interest to the aged. A young man remarked in my presence, "I don't know what kind of useful gift an old lady would like." "She wouldn't like any kind of useful one," I retorted. "An old lady is just like a young lady—she prefers one of the three B's when gifts are being made. A book, a bouquet or a box of candy." He sent me a five pound box of choice candy and a big bunch of carnations on my following birthday.

Mr. Editor, will you play the part of "Little Boy Blue" and blow your horn for the "Circleers" to meet in the Home Circle next month and give a brief account of what kind of summer they have had? Mrs. McVey and Pine Burr, Harriet and Aunt Ray, Reseda and Rosemary, Dyke and Jasper Blines,—oh, it would require a whole page to name them. But do let's have a "home-coming." With "watchful waiting," I remain, yours truly—Adela S. Cody, Missouri.

FARM NO PLACE FOR RUNABOUTS.

To the Home Circle:—Men and women who have a passion for gadding should quit the farm as a humane act. Untold suffering of helpless dumb animals is the result of this practice. Of

The Home Circle is a meeting place for weekly gatherings of the Rural World family. All of its members are invited to meet here in correspondence and good fellowship. Send lots of letters and get really acquainted.

The Kitchen is a factor in the Home Circle that no one can do without. Help to make it helpful, by sending for publication suggestions on how to make and do the things that are made and done in the kitchen. Tell others your ideas and experiences.

course some thoughtless owners of these helpless creatures have no thought for them, but the money value of them and have no affection for them.

This class should go into some other business or, as the old pious folks use to say, "get religion." For no man is a Christian who does not have sympathy for his dumb animals. In rearing season to neglect them and go to picnics, ball games and protracted meetings is neither the act of a Christian or proper conduct for a successful stock raiser.

If you can't leave a caretaker, stay at home. You may save the life of mother cow or mare. Often a young animal just born dies by some little misshap that, had some one been there, it would not have occurred.

The best men and women farmers I have ever known have been "stay at homes," excepting for a vacation when they went to see something worth time and money. The successful doctor stays in his office, excepting when called to a sickbed. The merchant in his store, the mechanic at his bench, and the farmer who is a success must love his animals and stay at home with them.—"Goose Quill," Missouri.

DOMESTIC WORK NEED NOT BE DREARY.

To the Home Circle:—The dullness of domestic life is one of the commonest complaints uttered by a certain type of the modern woman, who chafes at "the daily round, the common task." To her it seems that all the romance, the pleasure and the interest of life lie outside the home. This is only because she does not appreciate the beauties of home life, and is possibly without resources in herself. Like so many others, she fails to see or grasp the beauties that lie within her everyday reach, and yearns for those less lasting but more dazzling.

Within the four walls of her home she finds only drudgery. She awakens in the morning with a sigh, contemplating the cheery uneventfulness of a day of dull domestic duties. She seeks her rest at night, bored and wearied with the tedium of a day's domestic toil. She envies the woman who works in the wider world, who carves for herself a career, and who is free from the endless irritation and annoyances that beset and vex the woman in the home. She feels that she lives a wasted life.

Yet, did she but realize it, what opportunities are hers! What a field for work offers itself in the home, where characters are moulded and creatures are fitted to battle successfully with the world outside! What would not some of the homeless ones give for something of the family ties and responsibilities that the grumbling domestic woman chafes against? She chafes against them because she does not set upon them their right value,—does not discharge her duties lightly and cheerfully, but makes a trouble of them and settles down into a dull domestic groove instead of occupying her mind with intelligent subjects.

The woman blessed with a comfortable home and pleasant surroundings, who has practically nothing to do but order the day's dinner and eat it, and visit her dressmaker, is naturally bored with life if she seeks nothing beyond those mundane duties. A woman of this type is often met who is perpetually bemoaning the dullness of her lot and declaring that she has nothing to do in the afternoons, but take a walk and look into the store windows. "And that is uninteresting," she adds, "when I have no companion with me to whom to pass on a remark."

When the labors of housekeeping and the responsibilities of family life are looked at in the light of their true importance, the monotony and tedium with which, to some minds, they are invested will speedily fall from them. The home is the greatest school for the development of character. It rests with the inmates to make it a haven of peace or the reverse.—H. Mortimer, Illinois.

GETTING READY FOR THE SNOW—FLOWERS FOR WINTER.

To the Home Circle:—We must not allow these warm, balmy fall days to deceive us into the belief that winter is far, far away. Some fine day an icy wind will sweep down from yon blue north and perhaps catch many of us napping.

Just now is the time to prepare for winter green and flower. This morning the pots and boxes of plants had a renewal of rich soil. With a garden trowel the dirt about the roots was loosened, then all loose soil was shaken out and sand mixed with barnyard fertilizer was filled in about the roots. Two new buckets of ground ivy were started. These with buckets of wandering Jew will gladden the eye after all other green things are frost-bitten.

For some unknown reason the Vinca Major has never grown like it should. I've had it two years, still it is in a pot thin of foliage.

Cannas delight in plenty of water and partial shade.

We call our country the "Sunny South." Yet we expect many cold, dark dismal days soon, with nothing green outdoors for months. That is no reason why our rooms should not be bright with flowers all winter long. By potting many plants from the yard and buying bulbs to plant this month,

we expect to wear a bouquet Christmas. It does not require a great deal of time to care for pot plants and they certainly do brighten up a room wonderfully.

As the seed of annuals ripen they should be gathered, dried thoroughly—and the name, also color of the flower, written on the box or paper bag in which seeds are kept. It is well to save more seed than one needs, as they are sometimes lost by too early sowing and have to be replanted. Some seed may be sent to a distant friend or given to a needy neighbor.

One of the prettiest yards near here is that of a young housekeeper whose husband is a day laborer. When she sowed seed last spring she had no assurance of living at the house even till mid summer; her small yard and little cottage became a bower of bloom. By just a little work, what wonders we may perform!—"Early Alice," Texas.

CLEAN MILK.

We have but few dishes which, in their making, do not require milk or one of its products, or which cannot be improved by its use.

The addition of milk improves articles of doubtful food value.

Milk is a balanced ration in itself. It has a peculiar fitness for building up bone and the various tissues and organs of the body.

Milk is one of the most easily digested of all foods. And it can be served in a great variety of appetizing ways.

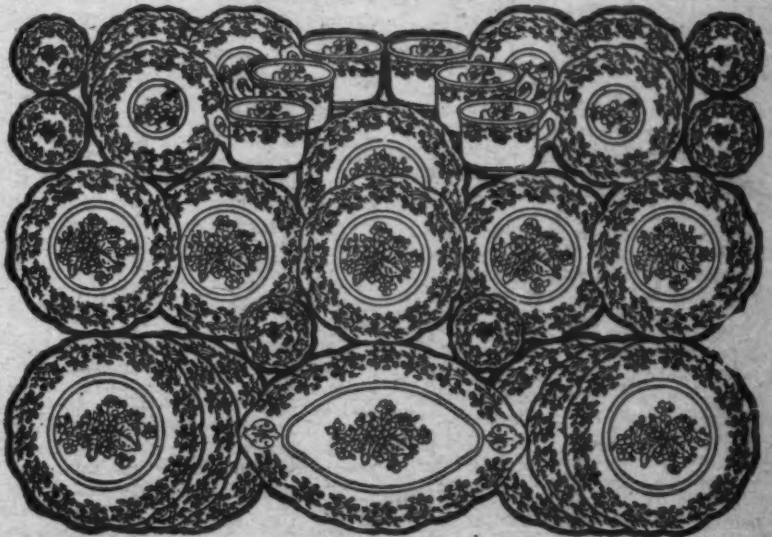
Skim milk, often regarded as a waste product, is high in nutritive value, because it contains those elements that build up the muscular tissue or lean meat.

Indirectly choice food is produced in the form of veal, pork, and poultry from skim milk.

It is estimated that milk and milk products make up about one-sixth of all food eaten by the average American family.

Clean milk is one of the cheapest foods that can be bought on the market.

74 ARTICLES FREE



I HAVE SELECTED the prettiest set of dishes I could find to give to my friends. The above picture does not show all the dishes, but gives a faint idea of the beautiful rich Rose design and the size of each piece. As soon as you find in the coupon below I will mail you a large picture of the entire set with each piece in all the pretty colors of red, white, green and gold, showing just exactly how the set will look when you take it out of the box in your own home.

In the center of each plate or dish there is a beautiful cluster of bright roses, surrounded by green foliage, all in perfectly natural colors. Around the edge of each piece there is a very heavy and artistic design in gold. The combination of gold, green, white and red, makes the most popular design yet produced in tableware. Fashionable, stylish, artistic and serviceable. The ware itself is pure white and dainty enough to delight the most fastidious housekeeper. When you get these dishes on your table you will have something to be proud of indeed. And we don't want you to pay us a cent of your money for them. What we ask you to do is so easy you will never miss the spare time it will take, and the pleasure these beautiful dishes give will be with you for years.

In addition to the lovely 25-piece American Beauty Dinner set I will also give 41 extra gifts. These 41 extra gifts are also free. I pack them in the crate with your dishes. Counting the 25-piece dinner set and the 41 other articles make 74 articles you will get by giving me a little of your spare time.

Fill out the coupon below and we will send you prepaid a big sample needle case, containing 115 Sharp's best needles, darning and bodkins. The darners are for cotton, wool, lace gloves, carpet, etc. These needles are high grade, big-eyed, extra quality steel, Dix and Rands brands. When you receive them show them to your friends and also show them a copy of Colman's Rural World, which we will send you, and ask them for 25 cents each in connection with a special offer I will authorize you to make. When you have collected only \$4.00 in this way the lovely dinner set will be yours. Put your name on the coupon and send it at once. We give 41 EXTRA ARTICLES for promptness—so hurry.

SEND NO MONEY

Colman's Rural World, St. Louis, Mo.

Please send me free and postpaid the Big Needlecase of 115 best grade needles, together with large illustration in colors of the 25-piece dinner set and tell me about the 41 extra gifts.

Name

Address

AN APPRECIATION OF ONE OF OUR OLDEST FRIENDS.

To the Home Circle:—All old subscribers to the Rural World, and many of the new ones, have read contributions to this paper from Mr. Jacob Faith. For many years these columns have been brightened and made more useful by his articles. As Mr. Faith has been a subscriber for over 35 years, and as many readers constantly are corresponding with him, and asking questions regarding his profes-



Mr. Jacob Faith, Who for 35 Years Has Been a Staunch Supporter and Friend of the Rural World.

sion of horticulture, we have pleasure in publishing his portrait and a short sketch of his life, written by himself. Mr. Faith lives at Eldorado Springs, Missouri, where he has been for the past six years. At the railway station there he has planted hundreds of flowers that are admired by citizen and stranger alike. And he has planted many evergreen trees there that will always be regarded as monuments to his worth and to his memory.—Editor.]

Faith and Flowers.

Editor, Rural World:—When I was a boy my first money was spent for everblooming roses and fruit trees. As you can see by the picture, I love flowers and am now 79 years old. I shall grow flowers as long as my health is spared.

I was one of the first, 40 years ago, to urge temperance. Many temperance lectures and articles have I prepared, advising men and boys to shun intoxicating drinks and tobacco. And many hundreds of articles have I written for the press, giving instruction on fruit culture, mostly in Colman's Rural World.

At my middle age, my desire was to accumulate wealth. I have handled much money, but being free-hearted to the poor, I did not retain much. Now my greatest desire is to do good, so that at my death it cannot be said truthfully that this country has not been bettered by me living in it.

People who have desire for flowers, can grow them; in fact, many of the people whom I know who accomplish most are those who have time for flowers, and time to observe the little courtesies of life. Not everything in life should have the dollar mark. There are many, many things that cannot be measured by dollars and cents. Life's heaviest responsibilities are often borne by those who have kind words for the unfortunate ones, flowers for the sick and bright smiles for the children and the wayfarer on the way. Let us all have a few flowers—they brighten life's pathway so much.

We decorate graves with flowers. I claim that is too late. Give flowers during life, on the sick bed and on the baby's birth bed.

I remember one case of a mother who thought that she was on her death bed. She was broken-hearted with grief, saying "what will become of my six-months-old babe?" I gave her flowers and they cheered her, changed the current of her thoughts, attracted the child's eyes and caused a smile. It was a great pleasure to me to have the flowers to give to her.

To have flowers all summer, plant tulips or similar bulbs in late fall (November). They commence to bloom in March. Flowers can be grown that bloom from March until hard frost. Were I ten years younger I would

build a greenhouse to have flowers all the year.

I will buy artificial flowers, the prettiest that money can buy, for church decoration. To me it seems that a church, not decorated with flowers, is lacking in purpose and in usefulness.

When you read that Jacob Faith is dead, don't believe it. I never will die. My body will die, but my soul will go to heaven, where flowers forever bloom.—Jacob Faith, Missouri.

A MEMORY OF PRESERVING IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

Dear Home Circle:—When Mrs. Sarah Spears mentioned peach butter in a recent issue, a Kansas scene rose up before my mind's eye. It was a plain uninterrupted view stretching toward Arkansas City. It was October weather, bright and charming, early morn, and I was 15 years old, just out of bed, and seated on a doorstep, my bare feet on the prairie, looking at my hostess as she fared afield scattering food to a swarm of chickens. I sat there, slowly waking up, breathing the invigorating air quite awhile before she turned and greeted me.

Now, what has this morning in a little frame house on the outskirts of El Dorado, Kansas, got to do with peach butter? Why, I tasted it for the first time when breakfast was served that delightful day—a delicious brown mess on a little glass dish, taken out of a ghoulish gnome of a jar—ever fondly remembered; with the butter was served cookies (charming side partners) a glass of milk, and a fragrant bowl of coffee.

There is another culinary memory of dear Kansas. One night at Florence I had some antelope that was so luscious, so savory, that it is often spoken of.

Today—another October day—is so like that distant morning in Kansas! There are other memories stirring now called up by a little kettle full of blue Damson plums which I am converting into jam, and on a shelf near by, are some jars of onions pickled yesterday. Am thinking of preserving time, when I used to develop so much goodness, never played away from the gate, went willingly on every errand, and wrote affectionate letters to grandmother.

Blue Damson plums, quinces, blackberries and currants were the four staples of my mother's preserving. She seemed to class them as legitimate, and worthy of a lady's time and attention; other fruits were baseborn.

I don't believe she preserved the grapes that hung over our door, when near the grapevine I told you of, at least I cannot remember any grape jelly of that period, but do recall quinces, a great basket full, with which I played before they were immolated.

Why, mother so loved and idealized quinces is a puzzle. Peaches seem a more luscious fruit, and strawberries and grapes just the articles for jelly. Canned gooseberries were never on her shelves, but I "put up" gooseberries when opportunity presents.

Preserving fruit and pickling vegetables are tasks I love to perform. The odor that is around and about reminds one of Araby.

When catsup is on the stove, or chili sauce, or a friend who has a fad for preserving little green tomatoes, comes to assist me, and the imitation figs are exhaling a sort of balm of Gilead odor, then how delightful seems life!

I am in the mood of the sunny days long past, and hover on the doorstep to throw scraps and alluring words to pigeons and homeless dogs. I could again sit down and print or scribble, letters of devotion to grandmother. Wonder whether the dear old lady noticed the warmth of the epistles that suddenly arrived every summer and especially the words: "I am writing in the kitchen, and dear mamma is making blackberry jam. Dear mamma is so very good, etc."—Mrs. M. H. Menaugh, St. Louis.

TO CLEAN WHITE FELT HATS.

White felt hats may be cleaned quite satisfactorily by the following method: Place the hat on a flat surface

so the brim may be supported at all points. Sprinkle crown and brim with coarse yellow corn meal and rub in to the felt with a stiff bristle brush or a pad made of white crinoline. It is better to begin at the center of the crown and work outward with a circular movement.

After the upper surface has been cleaned slip the crown of the hat through an opening cut in the lid of a box, which is a little larger than the hat. This brings the under surface of the hat up and gives support for the brim.

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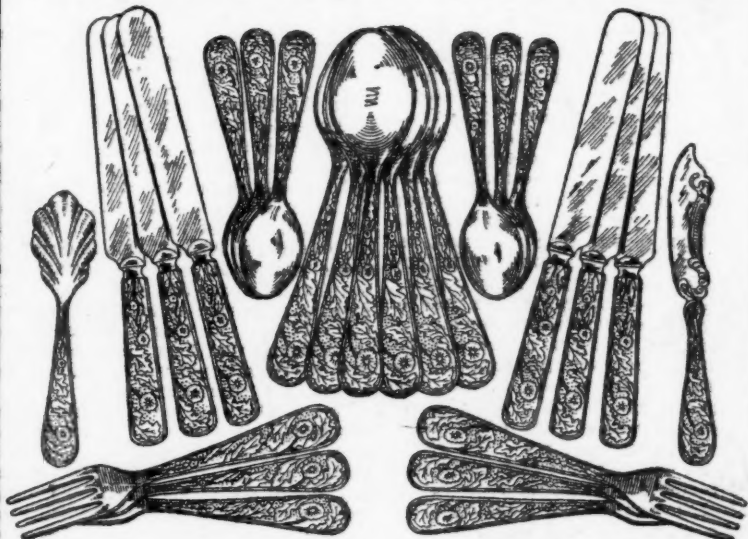
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We Want You to Have a Set of This Silverware

We have in the past made many fine premium offers of silverware to readers of Colman's Rural World, but this is the first time we have ever been able to offer a complete electric Silver Set on such a liberal offer. And please don't think because we are giving away this splendid set on such liberal terms that it is the ordinary cheap silverware which is plated on a brass base and consequently changes color and has that "brassy" look just as soon as the plating wears off. This set which we offer you here is plated on a white metal base, therefore each and every piece is the same color all the way through and will wear for years. As shown in the above illustration there are 26 pieces in this set—6 Knives, 6 Forks, 6 Teaspoons, 6 Tablespoons, Sugar Shell and Butter Knife. Each piece is full regulation size for family use, the handles are handsomely embossed and decorated with the beautiful Daisy design which is now so popular and the blades of the knives and bowls of the teaspoons and tablespoons are perfectly plain and bright polished.

It is only because we buy this set in large quantities direct from the factory that we are able to secure it at a price that enables us to make the remarkable offer below. It is by far the greatest value we have ever offered. We will send this beautiful 26-Piece Electric Silver Set exactly as illustrated and described to any address upon the terms of the following special offer.

We have sent hundreds of these 26-Piece Electric Silver Sets to our readers, and in every case the subscriber has been delighted beyond measure. We are so sure that this 26-Piece Electric Silver Set will please and satisfy you that we make this offer,—and if you are dissatisfied after you get the 26-Piece Electric Silver Set, we will refund your money, or send you another set. You know we couldn't make such an offer unless this 26-Piece is exactly as we represent it.

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Send us a three years' new or renewal subscription to Colman's Rural World at our special price of \$1.00 and 25 cents extra to help pay postage and packing charges on the 26-piece Electric Silver Set—total \$1.25, and the complete 26-Piece Silver Set will be sent you by return mail—all charges paid. If you cannot get a new subscription to Colman's Rural World just send us \$1.25 and we will add a three years' subscription to your own subscription to Colman's Rural World. This offer may not appear again. Remember, for \$1.25 you get Colman's Rural World one year, and in addition we send you the 26-Piece Electric Silver Set—all charges prepaid. Sign the coupon below today before this offer is withdrawn.

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THE RURAL WORLD PATTERN SERVICE.



1429. Ladies' Apron.—Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1432. Girls' Dress.—Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 2½ yards of 44-inch material for an 8-year size.

1456. Girls' Dress With Tuck.—Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 1½ yards of 27-inch material for an 8-year size for the gimpes and 4 yards of 24-inch material for the dress.

1278. Ladies' House Dress.—Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6½ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt

measures about 2½ yards at its lower edge.

9742. Girls' Coat.—Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size.

1440—1449. Ladies' Costume.—Waist No. 1440 is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt No. 1449 is cut in six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires 5½ yards of 36-inch material for a 24-inch size. This calls for two separate patterns, 10c for each.

1216. Ladies' Costume.—Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6½ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures 2½ yards at the lower edge.

1258. Girls' Over Blouse Dress.—Cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for the dress, with 1½ yards of 27-inch material for the undershirt, for an 8-year size.

1441. Ladies' Dressing Sack.—Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 3½ yards yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1448. Costume for Misses and Small Women.—Cut in three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. It requires 6½ yards of 36-inch material for a 16-year size. The skirt measures about 2-2-3 yards at the foot.

9797. Child's Night Drawers.—Cut in five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for a 6-year size.

1444. Ladies' Surplice Waist.—Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 2½ yards of 32-inch material for the waist with long sleeves, with short sleeves 3¼ yards. Chemisette and collar of contrasting material 40 inches wide will require ¼ yard, for a medium size.

In ordering patterns for waists, give bust measure; for skirts, waist measure; for children, age; for aprons say, large, small or medium.

These patterns will be sent for 10 cents each (silver or stamps). Send 10 cents for each additional pattern.

Fill out this coupon and send it to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 718 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Pattern No. Size Years

Bustin. Waistin.

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Address

THE MERRY GAME CLUB FOR OUR BOYS & GIRLS

Conducted by the President—Essilyn Dale Nichols, Sweet Water, Ill.

Dear Children:—Your president's address is now Sweet Water, Ill., instead of 1527 35th street, Rock Island, Ill.; therefore, please send all letters and games intended for the Merry Game Club to Sweet Water, Ill., hereafter. Our first prize game for this week was sent in by Marie Messier of Grasburg, Vt., whose game is called, "The Four Elements."

The Four Elements.

(Described by Marie Messier.)

Any number of players can take part in this game which is begun by the players forming a half circle, and the leader, who has a ball, sitting on a chair some little distance from the others. The leader throws the ball to one of the players at the same time naming one of the four elements, viz., earth, air, fire or water. The player to whom the ball is thrown must instantly name something that can live in the element named. If "earth" is the element named it would be quite easy to name something that lives on the earth; but if "fire" was the element named it would not be so easy; but any hesitation on the player's part to name something suitable, or inability to do so, as well as the naming of any one thing twice means the paying of a forfeit. But by correct naming the player becomes entitled to take the leader's place and game goes on as before.

Marie—This game requires quick thinking I imagine, and prize for same will be sent you soon. Our next prize game was sent in by Zeta Tynan of Liberal, Kans., whose game is called: "Six Sticks."

Six Sticks.

(Described by Zeta Tynan.)

Any number of players can take part in this game. To begin, every two players must have a base which is formed by a ring being marked on the ground large enough for two players and six sticks. When all the rings are drawn and everything is in readiness, one of the players from each base goes forth to steal sticks from (his or her) neighbors, and the other player remains at the base to watch their six sticks and prevent, if possible, other stealers from getting them. The base that succeeds in getting all the sticks wins the game.

Zeta—I think our little members will find "Six Sticks" great fun. I hope you will like "Gertrude's" and "Mattie's" games. A prize will be sent you soon. Our next prize game was sent in by Myrla Crall of Hugo, Mo., whose game is called, "Pig."

Pig.

(Described by Myrla A. Crall.)

To play this game a finch deck of cards is required. The players are seated around a table and 16 cards are dealt out one at a time. When the cards are all dealt each player tries to make a book of four cards. This is done by trading cards and the one securing a book first touches his (or her) nose; the one touching his nose last is "pig." The cards are dealt again and game proceeds as before. When a player is "pig" three time he (or she) becomes a "hog" and the other players must not speak to the "hog" on penalty of becoming a "hog" also. Of course, the "hog" tries to make the other players speak and this creates lots of fun. When all the players become "hogs" the game is finished.

Myrla—This game is rather unusual and I expect all the little members possessing finch decks will try it. I believe it could be played with "authors," too. I will send you a prize soon.

Emma L. Eisenberg, Warrenton, Mo., "Piggy Grunt" has already been published, but I will send you a prize anyway for your trouble.

"Little Brown eyes," Jackson, Ga.—I am very, very sorry that you did not

receive a prize for the game you sent in. I received your card of inquiry and answered it promptly and as soon as I hear from you I will send you another prize. I expect the reason you did not receive the one I did send was on account of omitting the rural route number, or street number. It is very important that you give your full address because omissions in this respect often result in loss of prizes. Remember, dearie, that I will send you another prize as soon as you write and give me your full address.

Following is a list of names and addresses from whom games have been recently received: Ruth Andrews, Kennebec, S. D.; Mildred Mullet, Ottawa O.; Janet Shockley, Eden, Md.; Alta Greaver, Greenup, Ky.; Annie Lee Dickery, Doerun, Ga.; Lena Thompson, Whittier, Cal.; Helen McClain, Brookville, Pa.; Freda Felton, Troy, Idaho; Marceline Pierce, Gaffey, Tex.; Louisa Van Dreilen, Fallon, Nevada; Marion Brown, Livingston Manor, N. Y.

This is all for this time, kiddies; good bye.

SHRINKING COTTON MATERIALS.

Cotton naturally shrinks when wet. This property is greatly increased in the weaving as the warp threads are stretched to their full length and held in place by the sizing and starch used in finishing.

If the garment is to be laundered it is better to shrink the material before making it up as it is not easy to make the proper allowance for shrinkage.

Fold the material smoothly and place flat in a tub or large receptacle, the bath tub is excellent. Pour in enough cold water to cover. When the material is thoroughly saturated, pour in hot water gradually increasing the temperature until the water is as warm as the hand can stand. The hot water is needed to loosen the sizing.

The material should stand in the water over night when possible but at least two or three hours. Pour off the water and press as much out of the material as possible but do not wring. Hang on a line in the open air, stretching out smooth and pinning along one selvage.

Before the material is thoroughly dry take it down and press.

One must be sure that the colors in the material are fast before attempting to shrink it.—Charlotte E. Carpenter, Colorado.

A woman suffrage lecturer recently brought down the house with the following argument: "I have no vote, but my groom has. I have a great respect for that man in the stables, but I am sure that if I were to go to him and say, 'John, will you exercise the franchise?' he would reply, 'Please, mum, which horse be that?'"

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 PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO., Dept. B. W., St. Louis, Mo.

OUR SHORT STORY

Miss Caxton's Father

By Vaughan Kester.

(Copyright, 1915, The Bobbs-Merrill Co.)
(Continued from Last Issue.)

THAT the contents of the note were exercising a powerful and not wholly pacifying influence upon him was easy to be seen. Miss Caxton had eloped with The Fool.

She asked him to look after the children until she should return, which would be as soon as she married. Miss Caxton's father held the note out toward his angry reflection in the glass: "Here's gratitude for you! Well, she needn't come back home.—I'm done with her!"

Then, being only a man, he swore; and while he swore he made up his mind to a course of action that he intended should very much astonish Miss Caxton, when that young lady returned as Mrs. Somebody-else.

"Does she think I'll stand this? I see myself forgiving her. If I lay my hands on The Fool he'll spend his honeymoon with broken bones!"

Suddenly he bethought him of the little boys. They no doubt had availed themselves of the absence of all restraining force to do as they pleased. As this flashed through his mind he turned a trifle pale. He rather regretted that he had been so severe with Leander, for supposing—

He ran downstairs and into the yard, only stopping to glance at the kitchen stove with a vague dread lest Leander had crawled into it and been cremated. On reaching the yard he examined the well, and was greatly relieved to find it empty of everything except water.

Then he espied the little boys with the twin between them perched upon the roof of a convenient coal shed in the rear of the house, whither they had withdrawn, knowing that something unusual was about to happen. The instant his eyes fell upon him his habitual acrimony for the twin asserted itself:

"Come down off of that! Do you want to break your necks?" he gasped. "Come down, I say!"

The little boys were reluctant to do. They knew their father as an exceedingly irate gentleman. Therefore, when they caught sight of him, it begot no special joy in their hearts. Roderick and Thaddeus started to descend from the roof, while the twin, lifting up his voice howled forth his dismay.

"Hold on to the twin!" called Miss Caxton's father. "Do you wish him to fall?"

What activity the little boys possessed was dispelled by their father's evident anger. They sat upon the ridge of the roof, motionless and speechless. Their parent inspected the premises.

"How in the name of sense did you get up there?"

A sob from Leander was the only answer. Thaddeus and Roderick maintained a discreet silence.

Miss Caxton's father was a very busy man for the next 15 minutes. He obtained a long pole and poked the little boys off the roof, one at a time, beginning with the twin; then as they rolled from the shed he ran and caught them. A good deal of physical energy was required in the operation, and when Roderick was dislodged, he being the last, Miss Caxton's parent was hot and exhausted; there was also a baleful gleam in his eyes, suggestive of the wrath to come.

He picked up the twin, whose small lungs seemed to distill shrieks, and followed by the little boys who sulked at his side, entered the house. During the next hour or two he gained a larger experience in the pure joys of domestic life than are usually crowded into so brief a period.

He gave Roderick and Thaddeus their supper—and something else as well—and put them to bed. Then he took Leander in hand, and tried to get his faculties into a condition for

sleep. The twin refused to be comforted; he wanted Miss Caxton, and Miss Caxton only. It was the burden of his woes. His father looked at him. In his glance paternal love seemed to be in abeyance.

"You'd better make up your mind to going to bed without her, for she's put you to sleep for the last time."

Whereat Leander howled afresh. "If you don't stop and let me have a moment's quiet, I shall punish you. You hear?"

Leander choked down a sob and was silent.

"There," said his father approvingly, "I guess we can get along all right. Now, you go to sleep—right off."

Leander's sobs broke forth again. "What's the matter now?"

More sobs and a howl.

"I thought I told you to keep still. Why don't you?"

Then he grew persuasive. "Don't you love your papa?"

The twin looked at him with wide eyes.

"I am appealing to his better self," reflected Miss Caxton's parent. "The instinct of affection that a child has is a most wonderful thing, a wonderful thing."

Leander dissolved into tears. "Hang the brat! What's got into him now?"

Miss Caxton's parent arose and paced the floor. Leander's grief continued unchecked. His father regarded him in amazement; the twin's capacity for sorrow was very astonishing; and his anger merged into something akin to wonder.

"He must be very wet inside," he thought.

He addressed the twin in conciliatory tones.

"See here, Leander, do you think it safe to cry like that?"

"Why doesn't he stop? Hush! There! There! To please papa, who loves you so much. Confound you! How long is this going to last—will it be all night?" he asked himself.

His resentment was weakening. Each sob of the twin lessened the enormity of Miss Caxton's crime. Her father was willing to take her back at any price—and The Fool into the bargain. In desperation he brought the sugar bowl and placed it as an offering of peace at Leander's feet.

"That should stop him," he muttered.

But it didn't. With a guilty blush he went down upon his knees in a vain effort to seduce the twin in the belief that he was a horse. He was in this interesting position when Miss Caxton opened the door and entered, smiling and serene. The Fool was with her, but he was by no means so serene as he could have wished to be and his smile was not an easy one.

Miss Caxton mastered the situation at a glance. Without a word she possessed herself of the twin's small person.

"I am sorry, papa, that you missed your game of whist, but it won't occur again," she said, as she walked from the room.

When she returned 20 minutes later, after having put Leander to bed, she found her father peacefully drinking cold tea—"to restore the tone to his nervous system," as he explained—while he gave The Fool a detailed and truthful account of his adventure with the twin.

(The End.)

Quarantined.

In one of the little mountain towns of the south a chautauqua meeting was held last summer for the first time. The fact was advertised for some distance round the town, but the older negroes especially did not understand what it was all about.

Across the front of the little hotel of the village was flung a banner bearing the one word, "Chautauqua."

Up to this hotel one day drove an old negro in a one-horse wagon containing a few vegetables, which he hoped to sell to the proprietor, as he had done on former occasions. But when he saw the banner with its ominous word, he was seized with fright and would not go into the building, or even get out of his wagon. When the proprietor appeared, the old fellow inquired nervously, "What disease is you-all quarantined for, boss?"—The Youth's Companion

POULTRY RAISING FOR FUN & PROFIT

SQUAB-RAISING — BUILDING HOUSE, ALLEYS AND FLYWAYS.

The essentials of a pigeon house are fresh air, dryness and good drainage, sunlight, and space enough for the comfort of the pigeons, according to Farmers' Bulletin No. 684, Squab Raising.

A southern or southeastern exposure is best. Care should be taken to construct a house that can not easily become infested with rats, and it is best to leave space under the house into which cats and dogs can go for rats without being able to get at the pigeons. This is usually accomplished by building the house 12 to 14 inches above the ground, and boarding up the space between the ground and the floor, but leaving small doors for cats and dogs. Floors built several inches above the ground, except in warm climates, should be double, with building paper between the layers. The house should be tightly constructed on all sides to prevent any draughts. While more open and less expensive houses may be built in warm climates, the house must be comfortable in cold weather. The squabs produced in winter may be increased somewhat by heating the pigeon house, but this does not pay under average conditions. Sunlight is essential.

Windows should make up about one-tenth of the front of the house and be so arranged that they can be taken out during the warm weather. One window in each pen may be replaced by muslin curtains for ventilation in cold weather. The windows should be placed just below the eaves to allow the sun to shine well back into the house.

A gable roof building 10 to 15 feet wide, six feet from the floor to the eaves, and eight to nine feet to the ridge makes a good pigeon house. A pen eight by nine feet will accommodate 25 pairs of pigeons, while 40 pairs may be kept in a pen eight by 13 feet. The necessary floor space to allow per pair varies from two and a half to three square feet, according to the size of the pen, as a pair of birds requires less floor space in large than in small pens. From 20 to 75 pairs of pigeons may be kept to advantage in each pen. It costs from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a pair to construct pigeon houses, including interior fittings and a small outside pen or flyway.

Alleys and Flyways.

Alleyways two and a half to three feet wide are usually built on the north side of pigeon houses which contain more than two or three pens. The pens are arranged to open into the alleys so the attendant will not disturb the pigeons any more than is necessary in going through the house. Alleys increase in the capacity cost of the house and are considered an unnecessary expense by some pigeon raisers.

If the pigeons are confined, a flyway, or outside yard covered with wire, is attached to the south side of the house. The flyway is usually from six to eight feet high, 15 to 30 feet long, and the width of the pen. The sides are usually covered with one-inch mesh wire, and one or one and a half inch wire is used on the top. A few pigeon holes about four and a half inches high and three and a half inches wide are cut in the front of the house at a convenient height, usually about four or five feet above the floor. Lighting boards six inches wide may be placed at the bottom of these holes both on the outside and inside of the house. Roosting boards about four inches wide are placed four or five feet above the ground at the end and on the sides of the flyway. It is not considered advisable to have roosts extending across the flyway.

Interior Fixtures.

Fittings should be as simple as possible and easy to clean. Two nest

boxes should be provided for each pair of pigeons, and there should be some extra nests. The nest boxes are usually made about 12 inches square, yet some breeders prefer this width and height with a depth of 15 to 18 inches. Egg or orange crates may be used for nests, but they are difficult to keep clean and less desirable than nests made with one-inch boards. A good method of construction is to use lumber 12 inches wide for the floor of the nests, arranging each floor so that it will slide on cleats and can be easily removed and cleaned. The nests are usually built in tiers against the rear wall of the pen, extending from the floor to seven or eight feet high, but they may also be placed on the side walls. All partitions should be solid to the top of the nests, but it is advisable to use wire netting above the nests for ventilation.

Some breeders use nest pans made of wood, wood fiber or earthenware from three to four inches deep, and eight to 10 inches in diameter, which may be secured to a board slightly larger than the nest pan or set direct-

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ly in the nest box, if it is of heavy material. Some breeders claim that earthenware nests are too cold in winter. Some do without pans by putting a three-inch strip on the front of the nest to retain the nesting material. Short pieces of hay, straw, pine needles, and tobacco stems are used for nesting material. This is kept in an open crate or in a corner of the house where pigeons select and build their own nests.

Pigeon eggs are usually fertile if the pigeons are healthy and properly fed, especially when they have free range. One squab (usually the male) frequently hatches first, and where there are several cases where one squab outgrows its nest mate, it may be advisable to sort the squabs in the nests, making the pairs as uniform as possible in size and age. If the parent birds die the squabs may sometimes be removed to a nest where there is only one squab, or they may be fed artificially, although this process takes considerable time.

Roosts.

Roosts of various sizes, usually arranged in perpendicular rows, are placed at convenient points in the pen. A good type of roost is A-shaped, made of two boards about five inches wide and six or seven inches long, placed directly over each other so that the pigeons will not soil one another with their droppings. If hoppers or feed troughs are used they should be of good size, while the hoppers should be constructed so that the pigeons can not waste the grain easily by throwing it onto the floor. Fountains or pans with floats in which the pigeons cannot bathe are best adapted for drinking vessels, while a galvanized iron pan from three to four inches deep and 15 to 20 inches in diameter makes a good bath pan.

CHICKEN MITES.

The red mite is one of the greatest enemies of the poultry raiser. This is a spider-like insect and is very common. Its habits are entirely different from those of lice with which it is often confused. Mites hide in the dark, damp places in the poultry house, and can be found in the cracks under the roosts. At night they crawl upon the bird and gorge themselves with blood.

The Missouri agricultural experiment station gives the following treatment for the extermination of mites. The treatment must be applied not to the bird but to the roosting quarters. The interior of the house should be sprayed thoroughly with one of the coal tar disinfectants, kerosene emulsion, or lime sulfur spray, such as is used in spraying trees. The roosts should be painted with the above remedies. The roosting places should be light, dry and well ventilated, as

mites do not breed under these conditions. Thorough treatment is necessary to successfully combat this costly pest.

EGG-LAYING CONTEST AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC.

Single Comb White Leghorns, Ore-gons and barred Plymouth Rocks, stand one, two, three thus far in the egg-laying contest that commenced November 15, 1914, at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. Fifty-eight pens, each containing 10 hens, are taking part in the contest, which is designed to indicate the relative egg productivity of the various breeds competing. Every individual in each pen must be of the same breed. The relative standing of the first 10 pens on September 1 was as follows:

Standing.	Breed.	Eggs.
1.	White Leghorns (Oregon)	1,434
2.	Ore-gons (Oregon)	1,274
3.	Barred Plymouth Rocks (Oregon)	1,227
4.	White Wyandottes (British Columbia)	1,200
5.	White Leghorns (New York)	1,136
6.	White Wyandottes (British Columbia)	1,106
7.	White Leghorns (England)	1,099
8.	Rhode Island Reds (California)	1,073
9.	Barred Plymouth Rocks (Oregon)	1,063
10.	White Leghorns (Washington)	1,054

The Oregon is a new variety, developed by Prof. James Dryden, of the Oregon Agricultural College, whose successful experiments in poultry raising have distinguished him in the poultry world. It is a cross between the Single-Comb White Leghorn and the Plymouth Rock.

DON'TS FOR DUCK RAISERS.

"Don't try, by mixing it with their food, to force ducks to eat more grit than they want.

"Don't be afraid of overfeeding. Ducks should be fed four or five times daily.

"Don't omit fresh vegetables and green stuff from their diet.

"Don't allow the feed to stand from one meal to the next and expect ducks to be satisfied with it.

"Don't give ducks sour feed, as it is likely to cause convulsions.

"Don't forget plenty of clean, fresh, water, and give them a chance to rest in the shade."

It is a good plan to have openings in the rear of the poultry house and the roosting coop so that when the front is open the air can circulate through, keeping the temperature bearable and the air reasonably pure.

DRY SEED CORN NOW—FREEZING ENDANGERS NEXT YEAR'S CROP.

"Drying seed corn is even more important than selection this fall," says J. C. Hackleman, of the Missouri College of Agriculture. If frozen with as much moisture as it seems likely to contain when the first freezing comes, it may be almost worthless as seed next spring. To avoid danger from early frost, select the most mature ears in the field and dry thoroughly at

Drying Pointers.

Dry in sunshine and fresh air.
Dry before danger of freezing.
Use fire very carefully, if at all.

Dry the cob thoroughly as well as the kernel.
To avoid heating or molding, let no ear touch the next ear.

once. If a neighbor's corn of seed variety ripens earlier arrange to pick in his field. Seed grown in the locality in which it is to be planted is always to be chosen in preference to that shipped in from a distance.

Air-drying in the sunshine is slower but safer unless fire-drying is absolutely necessary to secure safety from freezing. Well-dried corn will stand any freeze it is likely to get in Missouri but the danger from too rapid

fire-drying is only less than that from freezing.

The corn is not safe for storage or exposure to cold weather quite as soon as the appearance of the kernels might indicate because there is so much more moisture in the cob and the cob is so much slower in drying than the kernels. Be sure not to store while there is still moisture enough in the

cob to cause much heat or molding.

Each ear should be so placed in wire or slat racks, or so hung that no two ears will hang together so as to hold moisture and cause molding. The storage place should be airy and well ventilated. It should not be closed until drying is completed, unless cold weather necessitates closing. A little fire may be used to hasten drying.

Farmers' Classified Department

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Colman's Rural World has a family of over 70,000 paid in advance subscribers every week. This means that at least 350,000 farm folks are readers of these columns. Figure the cost of sending each of these readers a personal letter each week and then compare that cost with the low rate at which you can reach them ALL through the Classified Columns below. Count up the words in your advertisement, including initials and numbers which count as words, and multiply by two and you will quickly appreciate how low the cost is to reach these 70,000 buyers every week. No advertisement less than 10 cents accepted—and no fakes under any circumstances. Cash must accompany all orders.

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FARM WANTED.

WANTED—Cheap unimproved timber land. Give full description. Western Service Association, Marshalltown, Iowa.

WANTED—To hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

SEND DESCRIPTION of your farm or ranch! We have cash buyers. Don't pay commission. Write National Real Estate Exchange Association, Dept. No. 31, Peru, Ill.

FARM MACHINERY.

SAW MILLS, shingle mills, corn mills, water wheels, hay presses, kerosene and steam engines, DeLoach Mfg. Co., Box 551, Atlanta, Georgia.

LIVE STOCK.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS for sale. T. M. Gillespie, Marietta, Ill.

O. I. C.—Pigs, large kind, \$15.00 per pair. Write for circulars. Ray Ruebush, Selma, Ill.

DUROR JERSEY PIGS, best of breeding, delivered anywhere, \$25 apiece, \$40 per pair, registered. F. A. Lamb & Son, Cassopolis, Mich.

STANDARD BRED and registered mares by Axel 2:12, etc., and colts by Baron Reapier 2:09 1/4, at low prices. Colman Stock Farm, Creve Coeur, Mo.

BOAR PIGS. We have a few high bred O. I. C.'s farrowed in February and March. Eligible to registry in O. I. C.'s Swine Breeders' Association. They are from prolific breeders. Young Plymouth Rock cockerels, Palmer Farms, Noble, Illinois.

PONIES.

SHEPHERD PONIES for sale at reasonable prices. Send 2-cent stamp for prices and illustrations. E. L. Andrews Sons, Bristol, Va.

DOGS, RABBITS AND PET STOCK.

FERRETS FOR SALE—Price list free. Carl G. Webber, Wellington, Ohio.

FOX, COON, SKUNK and rabbit hounds, broke to gun and field and guaranteed. Fox and coon hound pups, \$5.00 each. Buy your hound now and be acquainted by hunting season. Stamp for photos. H. C. Lytle, Fredericksburg, O.

POULTRY.

Pigeons.

GOOD HOMER PIGEONS—Satisfaction guaranteed, \$1.50 pair. C. Saterbak, Dunn, Tenn.

Ducks.

WILD MALLARD decoy ducks, \$4 per pair. W. C. Farrar, Bovina, Miss.

Several Varieties.

40 LEADING VARIETIES of Poultry, geese, ducks, turkeys, guineas, pheasants, pigeons, rabbits, fox terrier, rat dogs, peafowls, at a very low price. State wants in first letter. G. B. Damann, Northfield, Minn.

FOR SALE—All kinds of thoroughbred poultry, turkeys, geese, Pekin, Rouen, Muscovy and Runner ducks; bantams, guineas, dogs, hares, rabbits, fancy pigeons. Write wants, free circular. D. L. Bruen, Platte Center, Neb.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE—Up-to-date Suburban cash grocery and modern residence. Full description upon request. C. A. Garfield, Atchison, Kan.

FREE FOR SIX MONTHS—My special offer to introduce my magazine "Investing for Profit." It is worth \$10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the real earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, can acquire riches. Investing for Profit is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how \$100 grows to \$2,200. Write now and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 477-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

PATENTS.

PATENTS SECURED or fee returned. Send sketch for free search and report. Latest complete patent book free. George P. Kimmel, 230 Barrister Building, Washington, D. C.

FARMS AND LANDS.

FOR SALE—785-acre Mississippi plantation, bargain. Owner, Chas. A. Courtney, Shilligent, Ala.

CUSTER COUNTY (Nebraska) farms and ranches for sale and trade. Write, M. M. Leonard, Anselmo, Neb.

BEST BARGAINS in Eastern Kansas, 150 farms for sale. Write what you want first letter. G. W. Depue, Parker, Kansas.

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FOR TRADE—160-acre farm; 100 acres fenced; about 75 in cultivation; 25 acres bottom land; 40 acres will be sown to wheat and grass this fall; good seven room house, well finished; small barn; stone cellar with frame granary; spring and pond in barnyard; several springs and running water on farm; some good white oak and walnut and hickory on farm. One and a half miles from store and P. O. Want mortgage of \$500 at 6 per cent due in 1920; want clear rental property, or stock of general merchandise. What have you to offer? Write, W. A. Hoffarth, Bendavid, Mo.

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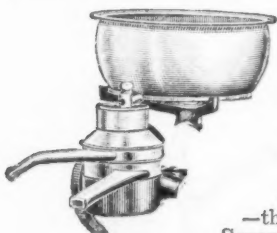
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